RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 186— BOMBAY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1926. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

N Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*TAMBA MARU	5845	2 Aug,	12 Aug
TOTTORI MARU	5979	16 Aug.	30 Aug.
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
NAGANO MARU	3824	18 Sept.	2 O ct.
*SADO MARU	5898	29 Sept.	13 Oct.

* Passenger Steamers.
x For Tuticorin.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20,279. Telegrams: "Yusen"

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all.

ACHES AND PAINS

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINEES NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES;

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
I Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Moffusil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA* ..	16,585
14 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
4 Sept	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
11 ,,	KASHMIR ..		8,985
18 ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJA* ..		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK†‡ ..		10,602
13 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA* ..	20,837

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡First Class Passengers only.

‖Extra Steamer at following reduced rates—
1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles.— £72, £62 and £56.
2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles — £50 and £48,

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June, 1926, and arriving in Bombay 24th September, 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea	£105
To London and back via Marseilles, including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120
To Marseilles and back	£100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
12th August	MANTOLA ..	8,965
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANTOLA ..	8,965

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926		
10th Aug.	JEYPORE†	Straits, China & Japan.
25th ,,	ALIPORE*	Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Australia
26th ,,	NELLORE .. connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China & Japan For Australia
23rd Nov.	NYANZA .. connecting at Colombo with COMORIN ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

* Cargo steamers. Do not call at Colombo.
† Cargo Steamer. Calls at Colombo, Straits, Hongkong and Japan only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
6th Aug.	VITA ..	Busreh via Karachi
11th ,,	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
18th ,,	KHANDALA ..	East & S. Africa.

Owing to the monsoon season the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

The EAST & WEST INS. Coy. Ltd

65, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
Established in 1913.

Remarkable progress since last 3 years.

THREE-FOLD PROTECTION SCHEME WITH INCREASED 2 BENEFITS.

POLICIES NEVER LAPSE.

UNIQUE AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE SYSTEM

Before ensuring elsewhere consult our rates and Prospectus.

WANTED DIVISIONAL AGENTS.

Apply to the Secretaries,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

TOUCH STONE.

TO SELECT A LIFE OFFICE,
Choose a life office which:—

1. Has stood the test of time.
2. Is popular and easily accessible.
3. Has the reputation for prompt settlement of claims.
4. Is liberal and sympathetic.
5. Has declared the highest bonus for its age.
6. Has the best mortality experience at its back.
7. Has a large silent reserve.
8. Has its Head Office at your Doors.
9. Has its policies free from all vexatious conditions.
10. Has moderate rates of premig compatible with safety.

"BHARAT"

one will answer to the above requirements.
Please communicate with

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office, Lahore.
Messrs. DUTT & CO.
Chief Agents, Karwar.

Amichand Govanji.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

Manufactured at
THE MOST UPTODATE FACTORY IN INDIA.
GUARANTEED TO BE WELL ABOVE THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION, 1925.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND CEMENT

produces most perfect concrete.

Send for our "A TALK BOUT PORTLAND CEMENT"
—It is free to Engineers, Architects and Building Contractors.

SELLING AGENTS:
SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

Fully paid up Capital	F 80,000,000
	£ 6,666,66'
Reserve Funds	F 43,777,341
	£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya
Cheriboa	Padang	Solo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg. Agent.

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., (Calcutta.)

ASSETS	Exceed	Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26)	Over	Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in a position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

Great Eastern Life Assurance

COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)

ESTABLISHED IN 1908

RECORD OF PROGRESS.

	1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs. 1,18,64,148	Rs. 3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs. 21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,994
New Business ..	Rs. 25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,933

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India.

AGENTS WANTED

For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—1. TALLY CLERK, 7 TICKET COLLECTORS, 2 DESPATCHERS for Railway. Apply ROYAL BUSINESS CHAMBER with 0/2/0 stamps.
A R604

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in English and Sanskrit to teach two boys daily for a couple of hours. Apply with terms to K. L. MAHINDRA, Asst. Engineer, Santa Cruz.
A R3599

WANTED—TRAVELLING and LOCAL AGENTS in all the Provinces and States on pay and commission for getting orders of Ludhiana cloth and hosiery Goods. For terms apply to THE INDO-BRITISH TRADING CO., Ludhiana.
A R3600

WANTED—A GRADUATE IN ARTS and a B.Sc. preference will be given to those proficient in cricket. Apply sharp with testimonials stating minimum pay acceptable to the EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR, Mangrol (Kathiawar.)
A 27087

WANTED—SERVICES of one good SECOND CLASS ENGINEER for Aluminium Vessels Factory at Calcutta. Salary Rs. 125 to Rs. 150 per month according to qualifications. Apply to Messrs. JEEWANLAL & CO., Kansara Chawl, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay No. 2.
A R3580

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—POST by experienced Doctor L.C.P.S. (Bombay), anywhere, pay moderate in any capacity, Family Doctor, Companion, House Secretary. Write immediately Box No. 1776, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
B R3601

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH. CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10. Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PROFESSION.

ANNUAL READING—Rupee Note, birth particulars or time. EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Vizagapatam.
P R3500

WHITE LEPROSY.—Surely cured in one day by our "FAKIRI SPECIFIC" if not price refunded. 1ST CLASS Rs. 4 per tin. ORDINARY Rs. 3. FACE POWDER—removes marks of small-pox and black spots from the face and imparts beauty. IONIC PHARMACY, DARBHANGA.
P R3558

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

NEW SEXUAL SCIENCE.—Important and New Discoveries in. A wonderful instructive BOOKLET FREE. Bernard Palissyoo, Rawalpindi.
L T.F.

MATRIMONIAL.

FOR YOUNG MAHOMEDAN, High Official, in Deccans, bride of charming beauty from most respectable high family. Correspondence confidential. Apply Box No. 1774. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
O R3594

WANTED.—A MATCH for a young Muslim Doctor, proceeding to England for higher studies of Medicine. The girl must be well accomplished, and well educated, so as to prove a true companion. No restrictions of castes and creeds. For further particulars apply to Box No. 1775, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
O R3595

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in December. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

SPORTS

RUBAIX RACE TIPS—Price Rs. 3 only. One Win and one Fluke in each race. Good results on last Saturday. Inquire at KING & CO., Hornby Road, and INDIAN BOOK DEPOT, Medows Street.
S R3598

FINANCIAL.

MINERALS.—WANTED a CAPITALIST to work Mica and Graphite in Zamindary lands. Graphite extends 10 miles. Climate is healthy. Profit per cent. to per cent. guaranteed. Apply to MANAGER, Mining Camp, Narasimhille Post, via Yellamanchelli, Vizagapatam District.
R R3569

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

SURPLUS STOCKS, salvage, secondhand machinery, going concerns stock goodwill secondhand cars. Local auctioneers are prepared to dispose at best prices and quick sales. Particulars to Box No. 1717, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T 26807

FOR BIG SPG. & WVG. MILLS ONLY.—Wanted SELLING AGENCIES of Cloths and Yarns for an up-country firm of Bombay Deccan. Please apply Box No. 1766, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T R3559

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.

Bombay Chronicle

Wadhwa Sett. Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

THE VERY BEST KULU APPLES—NIL PLUS ULTRA—Scientifically packed eleven pounds basket for Rs. 5/8, post free Safe arrival assured. Apply MANAGER, Bursai Orchards Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3515

KULU FINEST ENGLISH APPLES and PEARS.—11 lbs. basket for 5/4 only. Orders booked now. Supply limited. Apply to:—SUPERINTENDENT, KULU FRUIT GARDENS, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab.
F R3517

QUETTA ROSY PEACHES, Nectarines, Plums, Greengages, Apples six lbs., one kind Rupees ten. Delivery free. Quality best. TRIKHA BROTHERS, Quetta.
F R3520

FINEST KULU FRUIT—Pears from 20th July. Apples 1st August, 9 lbs. fruit Rs. 5/8/, sent V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage Agent: ARAMGARH and RAISEN ORCHARDS, Kulu, PUNJAB.
R3156

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

WANTED one ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, 15 SUPERVISORS, (including one SUPERVISOR for URDU schools and one LADY SUPERVISOR for Girls' schools) and 13 CLERKS, including one ACCOUNTANT, for the Office of the School Board, District Local Board, Dharwar. Candidates qualified under Rule 51 of the Rules under the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923, only need apply, within two months from the date of this notice. For particulars apply to the Administrative Officer, School Board, D. L. B. Dharwar.

(Sd.) S. K. HOSMANI,
Chairman, School Board,
D. L. B. Dharwar.

School Board Office,
Dharwar, 1st July, 1926.
27062

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s.s. "INDUS MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 5th of August from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson & Richards, Company's Surveyor, will be attending Docks on every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

GAEKWAR'S BARODA STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of Sal Wood, teak wood, Half Round M.G. & N. G Sleepers on or before 25th August, 1926.

2. Tender copy can be obtained from the Stores SUPERINTENDENT, Goya Gate, on payment of Rs. 5/ each on week days.

3. Conditions of Contract Agreement, etc., can be seen in the Office of the Stores Superintendent, on office days.

4. Earnest money of Rs. 2,000 should be deposited with the Chief Auditor of this Railway and his receipt attached with the tender without which no tender will be considered.

5. Tender should be marked "Tender for the supply of Sleepers."

6. The undersigned reserves the right to accept or reject any tender part or whole without assigning any reason.

Goya Gate,
Baroda, dated 3rd August, 1926.

(Sd.) L. P. MISRA.
Ag: Manager & Engineer-in-Chief,
G. B. S. Railways,
(Baroda) Goya Gate.
27082

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the III CRIMINAL SESSIONS of 1926 has this day been DISSOLVED.

SALEBHOY K. BARODAWALLA,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 5th August, 1926.
27083

KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

TENDERS for the supply of Drugs, Medicines, Hospital accessories, etc., to the K. E.M. Hospital for six months, commencing from the 1st September, 1926, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (B.T.) on MONDAY, the 16th August, 1926.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Drugs, Medicines, etc.." They should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant

Forms of contract, specifications, etc., will be issued to any one, deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application give any information that may be required.

Names of all the partners should be mentioned in the tender.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.

Parel, Bomba,
5th August, 1926.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE OMIAR FOUNDING AND ENGINEERING COMPANY, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an Extraordinary Resolution passed by the shareholders of the abovenamed Company at their Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 20th day of July, 1926, and subsequently confirmed at the Meeting held on the 4th day of August, 1926, the Company has been taken into voluntary liquidation and Mr. Ruttonsha Shapurji Bharucha has been appointed Liquidator.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1926.

F. PORTLOCK.
A H. SACKLATWALLA.
Directors.
R3597

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3602 of 1924.

Messrs. SALEMAHOMED DHARAMSEY AND COMPANY ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
ABDUL CADAR PAPA DADA & Others. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 4th day of February, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 6th day of August, 1926, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Love Lane, Mazagaon, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 648 (six hundred and forty-eiht) square yards or thereabouts, out of which about 100 square yards are covered by the road in front and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 9/3693 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 6217 (18) and Street No 53G, and which said premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property bearing New Survey No. 10/3693 in the occupation of Jan Mahomed Gangjee and Meherally Gangjee, on or towards the West by the property bearing New Survey No. 8/3693 in the occupation of Gangaram Chowan, on or towards the North by the property bearing New Survey No. 2/3693 in the occupation of Latufalli Bhimji and another and on or towards the South by the properties bearing New Survey Nos. 17/3693 and 13/3693 in the occupation respectively of Dharamsi Meghji and another and Pestonji Edalji Mody.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 21st day of June, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
26883

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that N. H. MOOS, Esquire the Official Liquidator of the Diamond Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., (in Liquidation), of Bombay. Parsee Inhabitant, has, in pursuance of the directions contained in the Judge's Order dated 3rd August, 1926. has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said properties by way of inheritance. mortgage, sale. exchange, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, possession, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writting to the undersigned at their Office No. 36, Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULES OF THE PROPERTIES HEREINABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of redeemed Foras Freehold land or ground situate on the West side of DeLisle Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and admeasuring five thousand one hundred and fifty-four square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 82, 666, 667, 690, 737, 710, 727, 729, 732 and 740 and New No. 1/11981, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 1/2704, and registered in the Books of the Foras Land Commissioner under No. 852, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2250 (2) and Street No. 298A, DeLisle Road, and bounded on or towards the North partly by the land fourthly described herein and partly by the land formerly of the Empress Mills and now of Sir Shapurji Bharucha Mills, Ltd., on or towards the West by the land formerly of the said Empress Mills and now of Sir Shapurji Bharucha Mills, Ltd., on or towards the South partly by the property secondly described and partly by the property given on lease to Dossabhoy Rustomji Daruwalla and on or towards the East partly by the property given on lease to the said Dossabhoy Rustomji Daruwalla and partly by the property of Meherji Cursetji Golwalla.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate on the West side of DeLisle Road aforesaid, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring nine thousand two hundred and sixty-five square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the East by the said DeLisle Road, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji and others but now of Sir Shapurji Bharucha Mills Limited, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Sorabji Jamasji Lala but now partly by the property of Sir Shapurji Bharucha Mills, Limited, partly by the property firstly described and partly by the property of Dossabhoy Rustomji Daruwalla and on or towards the South by the property thirdly described all which said piece or parcel of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with the other pieces of land belonging to Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji and others under Old Nos. 670. 688, 690. and 729, New No. B/12034. 12661 and 12936 and New Survey No. 1/2705 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2250(3) and Street No. 298B.

THIRDLY—All those pieces or parcels of Foras land or ground held under a Lease, dated the 11th of March, 1893, and made between Damoderdas Tapidas and Dayabhai Tapidas of the one part and The Hope Mills, Limited, of the other part for a term of 99 years from the 21st day of October, 1891, renewable in perpetuity at the monthly rent of Rs. 128-12-0, situate on the West side of DeLisle Road, Chinchpokly in Parel in Bombay in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay and admeasuring twelve thousand one hundred and eighteen square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the said DeLisle Road, on or towards the West and South formerly by the property of Connaught Mills Company, Ltd., and now of Sir Shapurji Bharucha Mills. Ltd., and on or towards the North by the property secondly described and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 688, 690, New Nos. 12687 and 12690 and New Survey No. 1/2706, 1/2707 and 1/2708 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 2248(1), 2249(1), 2250(1), and 2251(1) and Street Nos. 294. 296, 298 and 300 and G Ward No. 2249 (2), Street No. 296A.

FOURTHLY—All that piece or parcel of vacant Foras Land or ground situate at DeLisle Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring two thousand four hundred and twenty-four square yards or thereabouts being a portion of land belonging to Mahomed Ayub and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 12726 and 12727 and New Survey No. portion of 1/2703 and bearing part of Cadestral Survey No. 97 Lower Parel Division assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2252(1), Street No. 302, on or towards the East by the vacant plot of land belonging to Mahomed Ayub with sheds standing thereon, on or towards the West by the property of the Empress Mills, on or towards the North by the property of Ardeshir Burjorji Godrej and on or towards the South by the property firstly described.

FIFTHLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at DeLisle Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 556 square yards or thereabouts forming part of a larger area which admeasures 1137 square yards or thereabouts originally belonging to Abdeally Kaderbhoy, Essoofally Kaderbhoy and Taherally Mahomedally and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 82, 666, 667, 690, 737, 710, 727, 729, 732 and 740, New No. 1/11981. New Survey No. 1/2704 and Cadestral New Survey No. 74 Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2251(3), Street No 399B and bounded, on or towards the North, West and South by the property of the Diamond Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., described above and on or towards the East by the newly erected chawl of Abdeally Kaderbhoy, Essoofally Kaderbhoy and Taheralli Mahomedally.

Dated this 5th day of August. 1926.

AMARCHAND, MANGALDAS & PANDIT.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
27088

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 833 of 1924.

LILADHAR RATANSEY and Another. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
KRISHNAJI BALWANT SAMANT. ..... Defendant.
and
BHAGWANJI J. SHAH and Another. ..... Transferees.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute Nor Sale, dated the 12th day of January, 1925, and the Consent Judge's Order, dated 18th September, 1925, herein the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 20th day of August, 1926, at the hours of 4-40 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land at Ville Parle, in the Thana District together with the buildings standing thereon, admeasuring 2068 square yards or thereabouts and bearing portions of Pot Nos. 7, 9, 10, 14 and 21 of Survey No. 21 and bearing final Plot No. 18 of the Ville Parle Town Planning Scheme No. 4 and 4A and surrounded on the East by a passage, on or towards the West by the proposed Development Road, on or towards the North by final Plot No. 20 of the Ville Parle Town Planning Scheme No. 4 and 4A and on the South by final plot No. 16 of the Ville Parle Town Planning Scheme No. 4 and 4A.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PANDIA AND CO., Attorneys for the Transferees abovenamed at No. 110, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 9th day of July, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
27008

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 2631 OF 1925.

DWARKADAS TRIBHOWANDAS ..... Plaintiff.
Versus
NAROTAM DAMODAR AND ANOTHER ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 15th day of February, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 6th day of August, 1926, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure situate at Walkeshwar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement according to title deeds 157 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 36399, New No. 11285, Old Survey No. 1 and New Survey No. 7279. together with dwelling house stable and all buildings and structure standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2969, Street Nos. 57-61 and bounded, on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West by the said Walkeshwar Road, on or towards the North by vacant Government ground and on or towards the South by the property of Premdas Bairagi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of June, 1926.

(Sd.) H H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
26922

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 1130 of 1926.

Re: VARDICHAND PANA and CHOGMUL JAGOO, both of Bombay, Jain Marwari Inhabitants, doing business at Doongri, Sandhurst Road, without the Fort in the name, Firm and style of Jagoo Pana and Co., as Shroffs and Money Lenders and Ornament dealers: ..... Adjudged Insolvents.

Ex parte: KRISHNAJI BHERAJI & Co., a firm ..... Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed VARDICHAND PANA and CHOGMUL JAGOO have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 4th day of August, 1926.

K A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

27086

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GERIMAL ISSURDAS and JETHANAND DEWOOMAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge; trust; maintenance; easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 6, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and [illegible] land or ground, situate on the West [illegible] of the Bazar Gate Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring sixty-five square yards or thereabouts together with the houses buildings standing thereon and registered in the Books of the Revenue under Old No. 539, New Nos. 650, Old Survey No. 232 and New Survey No. 8638, Cadastral No. 996 of Fort Division and in the Books of the Bombay Municipality under "A" Ward No. 2181, and Street Nos. 126-128 and which premises are bounded, on the North by the house formerly of Byramji Cawasji Batliwala but now of Amthalal Nagindas Bhakharia and others, on the South by the House formerly of Adamali Sultanali but now of Nemtoolabai widow of Abdul Tyab Esmailji Mascati, on the East by the said Bazar Gate Street and on the West by the house formerly of Kavasji Edulji Randeria but now of Khatri Ramji Lalji and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the tenants of the said Vendors.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1926.

RAMANLAL & HIMATLAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

27081

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 10th August 1926. at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Building Street No. 319: Case No. 100, Bhowiwa Cross Road.

Building Street Nos. 24, 22: Case Nos 23, 24, Parel Chawl Road.

Building Street No. 439 A, B, Case No. 507-510 Worli Road.

MENESSE & CO.

A GOOD DIGESTION FOR DYSPEPTICS

You may be doubled up with an attack of dyspepsia, but the moment you take 'Bisurated' Magnesia the pain goes and normal digestion commences. That's because 'Bisurated' Magnesia neutralises the harmful acid that gives rise to the trouble and stops all trace of fermentation. It lets your food do you good and the difference in your general health and spirits is soon noticed. 'Bisurated' Magnesia is advised for stomach troubles by doctors and hospitals; it forms no habit; is safe for young and old and costs little for either powder or tablets. Get some without delay, but be certain to see the registered trade marks 'Bisurated' and 'Bismag' on the wrapper.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MEMONWADA ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 805 of 1925 (The Central Bank of India, Ltd., vs. Ebrahim Ismail and others) Messrs. Bennett and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property:

All that piece of fazandari land situate at Memonwada Road together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling house standing thereon admeasuring about 88 6|9 square yards and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 1313 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 605, Street Nos. 319|21 and bounded on the north by the property of Memon Jamat, on the south by the property of Haji Habib Karim, on the west by the Memonwada Road, on the east by the sweepers' passage and which premises are now in the possession of the purchaser.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. J. P. Wallace and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BAPTY ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq. the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 805, of 1925 (The Central Bank of India Ltd., vs. Ebrahim Esmail and others) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following properties.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of Government leasehold land with the messuages, tenements and building standing thereon situate on the west side of Bapty Road, Grant Road admeasuring about 449 2|9 square yards and registered under Collector's Old No. 178, 3128, New No. 16184, New Survey No. 5732, 1|5733, 1|5734, Cadastral Survey No. 1015 of Byculla Division and bounded on the North by the property of Mahomedally Abedin, on the South partly by the property of Gokuldas Madhavji and others and partly by the property hereinafter (secondly) described, on the East partly by the Bapty Road and partly by the property hereinafter (secondly) described and on the West by a sweeper's passage.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenements and buildings standing thereon situate at Bapty Road admeasuring about 86 1|9 square yards and bearing Collector's Old No. 3128, New No. 10023, Old Survey No. 4471 and New Survey Nos. 2|5734, 2|5733, Cadastral Survey No. 1015 of Byculla Division and bounded as per property (firstly described).

THIRDLY:—All that piece of Sanadi land with the messuage tenements and buildings standing thereon situate at Bapty Road admeasuring about 11 square yards and bearing Collector's Old No. 3128, New No. 10023, New Survey No. 2|5733 and 3|5734 and bounded as per property (secondly) described.

The messuages, tenements and buildings standing on the properties hereinbefore described are assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 780|782, Street Nos. 8|10.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusjee Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys, for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES UNGLAZED PRINTING PAPER.

Under instructions from the office concerned Messrs. BENNETT and CO. will, on SATURDAY, the 7th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms.

3 Bales each containing 14 Reams 23 by 35—30 lbs per ream.

2 Bales each containing 24 Reams 22 by 29 1|2 — 20 lbs. per ream.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT DE LISLE ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq. the receiver appointed in suit Nos. 285 of 1923 and 5355 of 1922, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property:—

ALL that piece of forns land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate at De Lisle Road admeasuring about 1594 square yards and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 705, 709, New No. B|12698, New Survey No. 1|2687 and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 2259 (1), 2259 (1A) and Street Nos. 316, 316A and bounded on the East by De Lisle Road on the West by Government vacant ground on the North by the property of Sha Devji Kessowjee and on the South by a water passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla & Mulla Attorneys for the receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS AND JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., Attorneys for the parties concerned, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 14th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms.

On account and risk of the parties concerned a lot of gold ornaments and jewellery consisting of:—.

Bangles, Kanthis, Kaddas, necklaces, rings, chains etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & COY.

AMUSEMENTS.

SIX THOUSAND FUNNY FEET
SIX THOUSAND HEARTY LAUGHS
DOUGLAS MACLEAN
IN
"NEVER SAY DIE"
A rib tickling joy ride.
Live, Love and Laugh.
(Six Reels)
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"NEVER WEAKEN"
The greatest Comedy howl ever attempted in a film.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6-30 & 10 P. M.
Patrons please note change of time.
YOU'LL DIE LAUGHING
at this ALL COMEDY PROGRAMME.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

THE PRINCE OF MERRY MAKERS
HAROLD LLOYD
IN HIS LATEST FILM
"GIRL SHY"
will open at the PATHE CINEMA, Royal Opera House
ON
AUGUST 7th.
Book Your Seats Early.

To-night LAST WEEK To-night
KRISHNA CINEMA
Presents
Krishna Film Co's Production
"WOOING NIGHTINGALE"
Beautiful Story & Beautiful
STAGE DANCE
MISS BUBEE
will perform beautiful dance with pleasant Song
DON'T MISS IT. SEE IT TO-DAY.
NEXT WEEK MADAN KALA SHARDA PICTURE

Baliwalla & Homi
BOMBAY.
270, Hornby Road (Opp. Whiteaway) & 210 Kalbadev Road.
SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Manufacturers of the
KRYPTOK, TORIC, CROOKES AND OTHER COMPLICATED OPHTHALMIC LENSES.
AWARDED SEVERAL
GOLD MEDALS

THE WEATHER.

THE MONSOON.

VIGOROUS IN CENTRAL PARTS.

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

The monsoon is vigorous in the central parts of the country and the Peninsula and is extending in the Northwest India but is weak in Northeast India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Central India, Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Mysore and local in Bihar, United Provinces, and North Madras Coast.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, East and North Punjab, East Rajputana, Gujarat and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Moulmein 2 inches; Toungoo 1 1|2; Gorakhpur, Benares and Mussooree 3; Dalhousie, Indore and Sutna 1; Akola, Hoshangabad, and Saugor 3; Nagpur, and Pendra 1; Ratnagiri 2; Mangalore 3; Calicut 5; Malegaon 2; Gulbarga 3 and Mercara 5.

Forecast:—Extension in the Punjab and into the Frontier Hills.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 5th

Stations.	24 hour to 8 a.m. of 5th Aug 1926	Total since 1st June 1926	June 1st to 5th August	
			1924	1925
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba Point.	0 43	39 65	25 41	36 95
Fort (St. Geo. Hospital).	0 28	58 91	27 81	41 24
Esplanade (Gokal Tej. Hospital)				
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 52	50 99	28 45	39 24
Kemp and Co. (Cumballa Hill)				

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 5th August 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a. m 29.589 inches (·133 below normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.553 inches (·104 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.003 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.5 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 79 0 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours. 83 3 degrees (1.0 below normal.)
Minimum " during 24 hours 78.8 degrees (1.3 above normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 89 per cent
" " at 4 p. m. (previous day) 84 %
Direction of wind at 8 a. m. WNW
Velocity " " 13 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 219 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 28 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy =10) 10
Rainfall in 24 hours 0·43 inches
Total rainfall during the month 2.58 "
" " year 42·74 "

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 5TH AUGUST, 1926.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours, on Thursday, the 5th August, 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi reports 0,31'' of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is locally more humid than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal at Delhi, while both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in the west of the Province.

The United Provinces.—Agra has had 0.34'' of rain and Jhansi a light fall. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temperature was slightly below normal in the central parts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports 0.34'' of rain. Skies are lightly clouded over upper Sind and the northern districts of Rajputana, and heavily clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is in excess in the region of rainfall. Maximum temperature was above normal nearly everywhere, and the minimum in west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch has had 0.85'' of rain and Indore 1.20''. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in Cutch and parts of Kathiawar. Maximum temperature was generally above normal.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore had had 0.19'' of rain, Saugor 2.80'', Hoshangabad 3.24'', Khandwa 0.51'', Akola 3.14'', Amraoti 0.75'', Nagpur 1.12'' and Chanda 0.37''. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in excess. Maximum temperature was above normal at Saugor and Baipur and below normal at Akola.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.43'' of rain, Ratnagiri 2.08'', Marmugao 0.91'' and Karwar 1.39''. Skies are overcast. Both humidity and temperature are normal. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 83 deg. .3 (1 deg below normal) and a minimum of 78 deg. .8 (1 deg. above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon reports 2.05'' of rain, Ahmednagar 0.25'', Sholapur 0.47'', Belgaum 0.87'', Aurangabad 0.79'' and Nizamabad 0.35''. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temperature was below normal except at Malegaon, where it was above normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues vigorous in the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in the west United Provinces, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Malabar, and local in Gujarat and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab, Rajputana and southeast Madras. The chief amounts, besides those mentioned above, are Mangalore 2.61'' Calicut 4.94'', Cochin 0.81'' and Coimbatore 0.58''.

Forecast.—Extension in Rajputana and the Punjab.

DAILY WEATHER TELEGRAM.

For the 4th August, 1926, issued from Simla.

The monsoon has been vigorous in Tenasserim and the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, the United Provinces, the East Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore and the Madras Deccan, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab and east Rajputana.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Mergui 5 inches; Tavoy 3; Sibsagar, Tezpur 1 1|2; Dinajpur 1; Jalpaiguri 3; Bahraich 1 1|2; Parbhani 2; Gulbarga 1; Hanamkonda 2; Mysore, Mercara 1 1|2.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON THE THE 5th OF AUGUST 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan					
Quetta ..	..	0 16	0.91	—0.75	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan ..	..	1.39	3.05	—1.66	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	..	10.17	11.26	—1.09	34.77
Lahore ..	..	3.32	8.02	—4.70	19.62
Hissar ..	..	5.13	5.99	—0.86	14.47
Ambala ..	..	15.34	12.23	+3.11	30.49
Delhi ..	0 31	12.58	12.04	+0.45	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra ..	0 84	12 36	13.06	—0 70	26.90
Mainpur ..	0 05	12 67	11 41	+1.26	27.07
Jhansi ..	0 12	5.00	18.22	13.16	36.17
Cawnpore ..	0.03	17.38	15.71	+1.67	35.92
Allahabad ..	0.08	11.56	19.48	—7.12	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobsbad ..	..	0 93	1.39	—0.46	3.68
Karachi ..	..	0 78	4.12	—3.34	7.56
Rajputana—					
Bikaner ..	..	4 85	5.08	—0.23	11.79
Ajmer ..	..	7.92	10.39	—2.47	20.95
Jaipur ..	..	7.81	11.81	—4.00	24.21
Kotah ..	0 34	7.01	14.18	—7.17	28.23
Mount Abu ..	..	27.14	30.64	—3.50	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj ..	..	9.90	8.72	+1.18	14.30
Dwaraka ..	..	5.77	8.97	—3.20	15.52
Veraval ..	..	26.47	11.94	14.53	18.80
Rajkot ..	..	14.59	16.40	—1.81	26.29
Bhavnagar ..	..	9.41	11.55	—2.14	21.20
para ..	..				
Surat ..	0 19	28.22	26.29	+1.93	40.97
Ahmedabad ..	..	18.52	16.96	+1.56	28.84
Deesa ..	..	9.06	12.76	—3.70	24.76
Cental India W.					
Neemuch ..	0 85	15.30	14.66	+0.64	29.19
Indore ..	1 20	11.30	17.03	—5.74	33.12
CentralProvinces					
Jubbulpore ..	0 19	13.97	28.54	14.57	55.11
Saugor ..	2 80	15.19	23.38	—8.19	44.7
Hoshangabad	3 24	20.94	24.66	—3.72	48.—
Khandwa ..	0 51	15.98	14.94	+1.04	29.61
Akola ..	3 14	29.69	16.07	+4.62	31.39
Amraoti ..	0 75	12.53	16.56	—4.03	33.05
Nagpur ..	1 12	24.55	24.90	—0.35	48.97
Chanda ..	0 57	20.97	26.07	—5.10	51.90
Raipur ..	0.05		25 91		50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	0 43	39.65	45 14	—5.49	70.63
Ratnagiri ..	2 08	76.71	65.59	+5.12	99.98
Mormugao ..	0.91	62.85	63.97	—1.12	94.95
Karwar ..	1 39	68.41	49 12	19 71	120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon ..	2 05	8.18	9.55	—1.37	22.23
Ahmednagar	0.25	10.40	8.92	+1.48	22.35
Poona ..	0 05	10.45	12.53	—2.10	27.11
Sholapur ..	0.47	5.43	9.64	—0.21	28.45
Bijapur ..	..	3.95	5.85	—1.90	20.90
Belgaum ..	0.87	25.22	26.66	—1.44	50.15
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	0 79	16.65	12.67	+3.98	27.53
Nizamabad					
Indur ..	0 35	10.60	17.43	—6.83	40.08
Hyderabad ..	0 02	5.72	11.95	—6.23	32.27
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	2.61	74.60	77.78	—3.18	125.68
Calicut ..	4.94	81.47	67.68	13.79	117.16
Cochin ..	0.81	65.25	53.94	11.29	114.51
Trivandrum ..	0.13	22.02	21.43	+0.59	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	0 33	25.48	13.56	11.92	84.10
MadrasExcluding Malabar&Mysore					
Masulipatam ..	..	9.26	11.80	—2.54	41.59
Bellary ..	..	3.31	3.86	—0.55	20.51
Cuddapah ..	0 06	11.52	7.60	+3.92	31.23
Madras ..	0 02	3 51	6.53	—3.02	50.74
Bangalore ..	0 12	6.51	7.71	—1.10	35.37
Coimbatore ..	0 58	3 66	3.27	+0.41	22.29
Trichinopoly ..	..	3 82	3.26	+0.56	33.18
Nagapatam ..	..	0 40	3 62	—3 22	54.98

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEATH OF DOCK MASTER.

At their meeting held on the 3rd instant the Trustees of the Port of Bombay passed a resolution recording the Board's deep regret at the death of Mr. G.J. Chambers, Dock Master, Prince's and Victoria Docks, who died after a short illness, on the 1st instant after rendering over 23 years' loyal and efficient service with the Port Trust.

The Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st March 1926 were approved and the surplus of Rs. 7,10,290 was transferred to the credit of the Revenue Reserve Fund, the balance of that Fund as at 31st March being thereby increased to Rs. 80 lakhs.

On the recommendation of the Marine Committee, an inclusive scale of charges for docking and undocking of vessels in the Trustees' Dry Docks on Sundays and Holidays was approved subject to the sanction of Government.

The vacation bench of the Allahabad High Court did not sit on Aug. 4 as a mark of respect to the memory of Sir John Edge, former Chief Justice, whose death has been announced.—A. P.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

		Bombay, Aug. 5. Per md. Rs. a. p.
Brass English	½	58 8 0
Brass English	1	57 4 0
Brass English	1½	57 4 0
Brass English	1½	57 8 0
Brass English	1½	57 8 0
Brass English	2	57 8 0
Brass German	½	57 0 0
Brass German	2	55 12 0

COPPER.

		Bombay, Aug. 5. Per md. Rs. a. p.
Copper, French ½ to 2		0 0 0
Copper Peenan	½	58 12 0
Copper German	½	58 12 0
Copper German	1½	60 8 0
Panchteka Joint		28 8 0
Copper, English Bars		52 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead Rangooni		25 0 0
Lead Country		24 0 0
Koger Brass Metal	½	56 12 0
Koger Brass Metal	1	55 8 0
Koger Brass 1½ to 5½, 1½ to 2		55 12 0
German Copper 1½ to 1½ to 2		61 0 0

LONDON METALS.

	London, Aug. 4. £
Copper English Best Selected	64 3/4
Copper Bazers	75 1/2
Yellow Metal	69
Spelter Hard	31 1/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	16 3/4

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

	Bombay, Aug. 5. Per lb. Rs. a. p.
KHADI.	
Textile	" 0 12 6
Century	" 0 11 6
Jacob	" 0 11 3
E D Sassoon	" 0 11 3
Elphinstone	" 0 11 6
Apollo	" 0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.	
Standard Mill	Per lb. 1 1 0
Century 914-924	" 1 1 0
Century 6404-8705	" 1 1 0
Hindustan Mill	" 1 1 3
Fazal (Mahal)	" 1 1 0
Phoenix	" 1 1 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	" 1 1 6
Manekji (Patangia)	" 1 0 6
Kaliamardan	" 1 1 0
Daud Sahib	" 1 0 9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 8302|8308:—	
Rachael Mill	Per lb. 1 1 6
Hindustan Mill	" 1 1 3
David Mill	" 1 1 6
Apollo Mill	" 1 1 6
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—	
Swan Finlay	Per lb. 1 1 6
Gold Mohor	" 1 0 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34.42 In:—	
Textile (Hand)	Per lb. 1 0 0
Spring (Merchant)	" 1 0 0
Century (Bugle)	" 1 0 0
Apollo (Fyala)	" 0 15 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	" 1 0 0
Sakuntala	" 1 0 0
Sundari Brand	" 1 0 0
Globe	" 0 15 0
Rachael	" 0 15 6
Palkhi	" 1 0 0
Maher	" 1 0 0
LEPAD.	
Spring	" 1 0 0
Textile	" 1 0 0
Century	" 0 15 6
Maher	" 1 0 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance)	" 1 2 0
Jacob	" 1 1 0
Century	" 1 2 0
Mun Mill	" 1 1 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance)	" 1 1 0
Century	" 1 1 0
Jacob	" 1 0 0
Mun Mill	" 1 0 6
1386 Tata	" 3 1 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 8:—	
Bombay Cotton	Per piece 4 2 0
Jamshed	" 4 2 0
Century	" 4 10 0
Pearl Pabaney	" 4 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	" 4 9 0
BLACK CHECKS:—	
5800 Sholapur	" 11 8 0
2020 Jacob	" 5 14 0
5800 Kurla	" ...
1325 Morarji	" 6 2 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—	
Pearl Pabaney	" 8 4 0
Hindustan	" 8 6 0
E. D. Rachael	" 7 8 0
SALITA:—	
Century	" 0 15 6
Textile	" 0 15 6
Spring (Merchant)	" 1 0 0
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—	
777 Kohinoor	Per piece 2 8 0
777 Crescent	" 2 6 0
Apollo David	" 2 6 0
DUKDI Yards 13 19 14:—	
Kanta	Per lb. 1 4 0
Great	" 1 4 0
Phoenix	" 1 5 0
Kohinoor	" ...
Tata	" 1 4 0
CHADAR KORI CALANDER.	
Hindustan	" 1 0 9
David	" 1 0 9
Mahel	" 1 0 9

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

August 5.

A further sharp drop of 42 to 49 points in New York futures has been reported today. The market eased on heavy long liquidation on generally favourable weather report. Liverpool has been reported 9 to 8 points lower.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"The weekly weather report of the U. S. Agricultural Bureau states:—The weather report is fair. The temperature is higher, but there is still too much rain. There is shedding in both the East and the West."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesuanis' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 4th instant as under:—

"Think prices are low enough and decline is only temporary. Trade is buying."

A sharp decline being reported in American futures the Marwari bazar opened this morning Rs. 2 1/2 lower with Broach July/August at Rs. 346 1/2, and gradually eased to Rs. 345 on Shroffs and general selling. On moderate buying by Commission Houses the market advanced to Rs. 346 3/4 and closed at Rs. 346 3/4. Broach April/May opened at Rs. 327 1/4 and improving to Rs. 327 1/2 eased to Rs. 326 1/2 and closed at Rs. 327 3/4. Japanese and Commission Houses were moderate buyers their offerings being absorbed by some Offices and Shroffs. At Sewri the bazar opened at Rs. 327 1/2 and advancing to Rs. 328 on buying by Shroffs and Commission Houses closed at Rs. 327 1/2 steady.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 314 1/2 and fluctuating within a rupee closed at Rs. 315. Shroffs were moderate buyers. F G Bengal December/January was quoted nominally Rs. 266 1/2.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the demand was moderate for nice staple cotton only.

COTTON.

Bombay, Aug. 5.

Fully Good Broach April-May	327½
Fully Good Broach July-August	346½
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	266½
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	315

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 5.

M G Bengal—Superfine 315, Fine 303, F Good 291, Good 281.

M G S. Punjab—Superfine 311, Fine 299, F Good 287, Good 277.

M G Oomra No. 3—Superfine 352, Fine 342, F Good 327.

M G Central Provinces No. 1—Superfine 375, Fine 365, F Good 350.

M G Central Provinces No. 2—Superfine 365, Fine 355, F Good 340.

M G Broach No. 2—Superfine 370, Fine 362, F Good 354, Good 346.

M G Punjab-American—Superfine 380, Fine 372, F Good 364, Good 356.

M G Sawgin-Dharwar—Superfine 380, Fine 372, F Good 364, Good 356.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 5.

Fully Good Broach April-May	327½
Fully Good Broach July-August	346
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	266½
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	315

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 5.

Bengal Superfine M G	265/70	.....
Bengal Fine M G	250/60	.....
Bengal F G M G	235/40	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	250	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	235/40	.....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	340/45	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	340/45	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	335/40	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	320/25	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	320/30	.....
Arvi Fine M G	330/35	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	310/15	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	300/50	.....
Mulkapur Fine M G	280/85	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	265/70	.....
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	350/55	.....
Broach F G M G	315/20	.....
Muthia Fine M G	250/60	.....
Muthia F G M G	235/40	.....
Dhatwar F Good S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	360/65	.....
Westerns Good M G	315/25	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj M G	335/40	.....
Cambodia F G M G	390/95	.....
Navsari F G M G	.....	.....
Surat F G M G	380/90	.....
Kadi-Viramgaon F G M G	305/15	.....
Dhollera F G M G	305/10	.....
Kalagin F G M G	.....	.....

NORDEN & CO.'S CABLE

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received on Thursday the following cable from Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York:—

"Think low enough and decline is only temporary. Trade buying."

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 5.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year.	Last.
Khandesh		2,91,329	2,96,507
Central India	620	3,80,865	2,45,669
Barsi and Nagas	281	2,23,816	2,08,129
Hyderabad-Gaorani		74,101	98,205
Berar	191	4,77,792	5,71,758
Central Provinces		2,46,677	2,58,136
Total Oomras	1,082	16,94,580	17,78,404
Dholera	86	2,82,257	3,14,649
N.W. Provinces		1,30,076	1,32,606
Rajputana	159	1,13,032	81,329
Sind-Punjab		2,94,306	3,64,393
Broach	309	3,13,047	4,86,672
Coompta & Dharwar	305	1,51,687	2,07,444
Westerns-Northerns	1,139	1,06,762	1,14,096
Coconada		2,988	1,766
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		64,094	36,639
Persian	26	4,879	5,980
American		17,257	9,649
Egyptian and African		79,244	15,831
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		3,645	3,513
Total	3,106	32,57,844	36,02,971

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 5th Aug. This year	Last year
Europe	959	5,32,927	6,76,890
Japan & China	3,350	17,74,972	19,65,797
Coast Ports		23,199	21,577
Up country by Rail.		1.0 ,982	15,096
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		15,368	33,269
Total	4,309	24,47,448	27,12,329

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 5.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 4th August, 1926:—

Cotton	3,106 bales.
Wheat	2,734 cwts.
Linseed	5,193 cwts.
Rape, etc.	72 cwts.
Gingellyseed	273 cwts.
Poppyseed	9 cwts.
Groundnuts	21 cwts.
Castorseed	30 cwts.
Rice	1,003 cwts.
Myrabollams	454 cwts.
Cottonseed	501 cwts.
Mowraseed	15,005 cwts.
Gram	1,125 cwts.
Juwar	401 cwts.
Masur	Nil.
Barley	257 cwts.
Bajri	667 cwts.
Coal	499 tons.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool. Aug. 4.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	200

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	17.62
January	17.61
March	17.81

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

October	17.46
January	17.45
March	17.65

NEW ORLEANS 9 A.M.:—

October	17.54
January	17 37

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool. Aug. 4.

	To-day's opening	To-days closing.
August	.....	9.47
September	9.47	9.27
October	9.38	9.28
November	9.28	9.14
December	9.25	9.15
January	9.26	9.17
February	9.26	9.17
March	9.32	9.23
April	9.31	9.22
May	9.35	9.26
June	9.32	9.23
July	9.32	9.23
August	9.29	9.22
Middling Spot		10.02

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool. Aug. 4.

	To-day's opening	To-day's closing.
August	.....	15.25
September	.....	15.25
October	.....	15.20
November	14.95	14.90
December	.....	14.80
January	.....	14.65
February	.....	14.59
March	.....	14.52
April	.....	14.52
May	.....	14.47
June	.....	14.47
July	.....	14.47
August	.....	14.47
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	.....	16.40

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool. Aug. 4.

Scinde Good	6.60
Scinde Fully Good	6.90
Scinde Fine	7.20
Bengal Good	6.70
Bengal Fully Good	7.00
Bengal Fine	7.30
Oomra Good	7.50
Oomra Fully Good	7.80
Oomra Fine	8.10
Broach Good	8.05
Broach Fully Good	8.45
Broach Fine	8.85

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Aug. 4.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts to all U.S. Ports	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York. Aug. 4.

October	17.26
December	17.20
January	17.24
March	17.42
May	17.57
Middling Spot	18.70

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 4.

October	17.09
January	16.96
Middling Spot	18.10

London, Aug. 4.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4 p.c.
Interest 7 days' Market Loans 4 p.c.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 4.

Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. per ton:—
Aug/Sep shipment offered £17/2/6.
Oct/Nov. shipment Hull paid £17/6/3.
Linseed La Plata, £17/0/0. Afloat Hull paid.
Market:—Quiet.
Linseed Bombay Aug/Sep shipment paid £19 7/16.

London, Aug. 4.

Linseed Calcutta, ton:—
Aug/Sep shipment paid £18/18/9.
Sep/Oct. shipment value £19/0/0.
Market—Quiet and easier.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 4.

Barletta Russo, per 61 lbs. Aug. shipment sellers 55/6.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 58½ lbs.
Market:—Steadier.
Wheat, Australian Aug. shipment sellers 58/.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi Aug. shipment sellers 57/3.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, July 57/6, Afloat paid 57/6.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 4.

ar Gold, Fine per oz. to-day's sale £4/4/9 3/4.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 4.

Silver—China small buyer. Market quiet.	
Spot	29 1/4
Forward	29 1/4

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LTD.
BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

3rd August 1926.

	Bales.	1925-26 Bales.	1924-25 Bales.	Difference
RECEIPTS				
30th July to 2nd Aug.	6866	13099	— 6233	
RECEIPTS				
1st Sept. to 2nd Aug.	325066	36001 9	—349063	
SHIPMENTS				
30th July to 2nd Aug.				
United Kingdom	—	..	..	
Continent	5476	7731		—2255
China, Japan and Coast Ports	..	1127		—1127
Total	5476	8838		—3382
SHIPMENTS				
1st Sept. to 2nd Aug.				
United Kingdom	48767	67000		—18233
Continent	487911	607642		—119731
China	377344	345249		+32101
Japan	1397628	1620557		—222929
Coast Ports	23137	22704		+ 433
U. S. A.	1450	9679		—8229
Total	2336287	2672822		—336535
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR				
Europe	935	5421		—4486
China, Japan & Coast Ports	44987	19945		+25042

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED

Week ending 23rd July	1st Sept to 23rd July.	
Madras	11227	405269*
Bombay	3176	840083*
Sind	172	209264
Bengal	750	45778
U. P.	Nil	193216
Punjab	89	1075195*
C. P.	Nil	371743
Berar	Nil	600540
N.W. F Province	Nil	2177
Ajmer- Merwara	122	63115
Burma	144 (to 16th	July.) 88258
Jodhpur State	..	6167@
	15679	3900905

*Adjusted.
@ From 1st December, 1925

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 5.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling DD 1/5 7/8.

LONDON.—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32 Aug.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32 Sept.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/32 Aug.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6¼ 15th Aug.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6 13/32 Dec.

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 276¼
Bank's buying T T 274¼.
Bank's buying D D 273¼.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 269½.

PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 1225
Bank's buying D D 1230.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1245.

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 131.
Bank's buying 60 Days 127½.

HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 150¼.

SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 194½.

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 157¼.

JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 89 7/8.

CROSS RATES:—
London—New York 4.86¼ 4th inst.
London—Japan 1/11 7/16 4th inst.
London—Paris 163.00 4th inst.
London—Belgium 167.00 4th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.12 4th inst.
London—Italy 144.00 4th inst.
London—Prague 164.00 4th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 4.

	£
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	21 1/4
Mercantile Bank of India 'A' shares	30
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London) Register)	128 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	9 1/2
P. & O. Steam Nav. Co. defd.	245
National Bank	49
Eastern Bank	5 7/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	86 3/8
Conversion Loan	76 1/8
Indian Loan 5½ p.c.	102
Indian Loan 7 per cent	104 1/2
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent	57
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. (Sterling Loan)	69 3/4
Indian Stock 4 p.c Sterling Loan	91
Goverment Securities 3 p.c.	59 3/4
Consols	55 5/8
War Loan 5 per cent	101 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	93 5/8

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 4.

T. T. Berlin on London	20.42 3/8
T. T. Amsterdam on London	12.10 3/4
T. T. Brussels on London	31.84
T. T. Brussels on London	172.00
T. T. Madrid on London	31.84
T. T. Berne on London	25.12
T. T. Paris on London	170.00

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 4.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4 1/4 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4 3/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5 1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 3/4 per cent.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 5.

Gold £4-4-9¾ 4th inst.
Silver London Ready 29½d. 4th inst.
Silver London Forward 29½d. 4th inst.
Silver New York Ready 63½ cts.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4½ per cent. 4th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 3/8 per cent. 4th inst.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent., 3 Mos. 2½ per cent., 6 Mos. 2½ per cent., 12 Mos. 4½ per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 4.

Cottonseed, Bombay Aug/Sep shipment quoted £8 1/4.
Castorseed, Bombay Aug/Sep shipment sellers £16 3/8.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Bold ton Aug/Sep. shipment nominal £21/0/0.
Rapeseed Toria ton Aug/Sep shipment quoted £21/7/6.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore ton Aug/Sep. shipment quoted £20/5/0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore ton Aug/Sep. shipment nominal £22/2/6
Market:—Cottonseed:—Steady

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 4.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard C & F Calcutta:—
Aug/Sep. per cwt 15/9.
Oct/Dec. per cwt 15/10-1/2.
Jan/Mar. per cwt 16/1-1/2.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F. Bombay:—
Aug/Sep. per cwt. 15/10.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F. Karachi:—
Aug/Sep. per cwt. 15/10-3/4.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay August 5th.

Mill shares remained steady with healthy tone.

We quote:—

Imperial Bank improved to 1550 with good inquiry partly paid closed at 390. Bank of India improved to 78/8.

Tata Steel and other shares remained quiet but steady.

We quote:—

LOCAL BANKS

	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotations Rs. a.
Bank of India	50	2½	78 8
Baroda	50	4	80 x D
Central Co-operative	50	7½	55½
Central	25	1½	27 4
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	79
Imperial	500	40	1547 8
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	390
Union	5	0 4 0	3 6

MANGANESE AND MANGANESE

Bundi	10	..	14 8
Central India Mining.	10	4½Y	25
Indian Cement O.	350	..	65
Katni Cement O.	100	..	71 4
Katni Cement D.	40	..	180
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	6 4
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	44

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	925
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	120
Central Province	100	7½ p.c.	117
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	95
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	95
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	102
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	78
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	81 8
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	90
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	95
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	101
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	155
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	707 8
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	74

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	177 8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	255
Scindia Steam	15—0—14	Y—9—9	

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	74 8
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	..	712½
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	980
Bombay Tramways O	50	4-8	123 12
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	66
Karachi Electricity	100	6	95
Surat Electricity	100	..	65
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1031 4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	970
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	550
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	765

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar	500	..	250
Fort	475	..	150
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1000
Indian Cotton	126	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	230
New Berar	500	80	880
New East India	1,000	..	1050
New Mofussil P.	400	40	525
Vow Prince of Wales	500	61	710
Nelkart U.P.	500	40	685

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown	100	..	205
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	18
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	473 12
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	3	122 8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10 1
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	46
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	8 0-6-0	5
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	175
Jost Engineering	100	10	100
Mckenzie	100	30	325
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	695
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c.y	127 8
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	..	59 8
Tata Iron Defd.	30	..	78 12
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	31 6
Thacker	50	..	125
Telephone	50	nil	25

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India	50	22-8	710
Jupiter	15	..	4 14
New India	25	1y	20 10
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	1060
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4 8
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	5

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	430
Alliance	100	..	40
Apollo	50	..	5 12
Assur Virjee	100	..	3
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	320
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5 8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	898 12
Bombay Industrial	100	..	7
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	300
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	150
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	42 8
Century	100	20y	377 8
Central India O.	100	16	526 4
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	435
Ceylon	100	..	45
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	137 8
Coorla	100	..	140
Crescent	100	nil	187 8
Currimbhoy	250	..	310
David	500	..	300
Dawn	250	40	725
ED. Sassoon United O.	7/8	..	0 13 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	245
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	130
Elphinstone O.	100	..	19
Emperor Edward	500	..	210
Fazulbhoy	250	25	890
ninlay	100	nil	128 12
Framjee Petit	1,000	..	525
Globe	100	..	25
Gokak	100	5	116 4
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1575
Hdian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	177 8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	100	1050
Indore-Malwa United	100	12-8	383-12
Jamshed O.	250	..	60
Khatau Makanjee	Nil		90
Kilachand	25	..	4
Kohinoor	500	..	1000
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	5375
Madhora Scindia	100	..	22
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	100
Madras United	250	15	480
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	1900
Mathradas	100	..	120
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	85
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2200
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	135
Mysore	50	5	110
New City of Bombay.	100	10	175
New Great Eastern	300	nil	310
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	70
Pearl	250	12	491 4
Phoenix	100	10	430
Premier	100	..	40
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	15
Sassoon Silk	500	..	560
Sholapur	1,000	250	8250 XD
Simplex	250	..	110
Sir Shapurji Broach	100	..	37 8
Standard	500	40	1300
Swadeshi	100	18	505
Swan	100		150
Tata Mill O.	500	..	115
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	90	2300
Vishnu P.	500	35	570
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	750

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 5.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93/14.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929|47 Rs. 101/8
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103
5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104/6.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 108
5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/2
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/7
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/2
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106/12
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs 107/12
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/14
6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113|6
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/12
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 88
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/8
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103
4 per cent. Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 87/15
Tone of market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 5.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 7/32
Fes Demand	1125
American Dollars	276 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	149 3/4
Shanghai	193 3/4
Japan	131 1/4
Singapore	151 1/4

Market steady.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 5.

Jute:—Albion 490; Alliance 470; Anglo-India 365; Auckland 283; Barnagore 177; Bally 190; Birla 8; Belvedere 500 xd; Budge Budge 450; Caledonian 515; Chapdani 158; Clive 36/10; Craig 4; Cheviot 263; Dalhousie 385; Delta 485; Empire 52/8; Fort Gloster 800; Fort William 284; Gondalpara 865; Gourepore 700; Hukumchand 10/8; Hooghly 73/8; Howrah 41/2; India 181; Kamarhatty 588; Kankanarrah 472; Kelvin 845; Khardah 410; Kinnison 970; Lansdowne 280; Lawrence 610; Lothian 415; Naihati 450; National 28/12; New Central 575; Northbrook 52/8; Nudea 47; Orient 223; Presidency 7/8; Reliance 62/8; Soorah 28; Standard 415; Union 540; Waverly 6/4; Hessian 14/15; Jute 57.

Cotton:—Agra United /10/; Bengal Nagpur 20/4; Dunbar 134.

Miscellaneous:—B I Corporation 4/8; I I Still 6/12; Imperial Bank 1550; Imperial Conty 390.

Remarks:—Jute shares steady. Government securities remained unchanged. 3 1/2 per cent. Goverument Paper 77/2; 5 per cent Bonds (1945-55) 108/7; 4 per cent New Loan (1960-70) 88/2.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 4.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.:—
Sep/Dec. delivery buyers 35/3
Jan/April delivery buyers 35/9.
Market:—Trade quiet.

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, August 5

Ahmedabad					420
Bombay Cotton					320
Bombay Dyeing	904	902-8	898-12	896-12	
Century	381-8	352-8	377-8	377-8	
Central India	526-4	527-8	525	526-4	
Colaba Land					137-8
Crescent					186-4
Edward Sassoon					130
Fazulbhoy	891-4	895	890	890	
Finlay					130
Globe					25
Gokak					116-4
Indian Bleaching					177-8
Indore Malwa					382-8
Kohinoor					1055
Madhowjee					100
Mathuradas					130
Meyer Sassoon					95
Mysore					110
New Great	310	311-4	308-12	310	
Pearl	492-8	493-12	490	490	
Pabany					245
Phoenix					427 8
Simplex					110-0
Swadeshi					505
Swan Mills					150
Tata Mill					115

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock					205
Bombay Steam					177-8
Tram Co. Ord.					123-12
Bundi Cement					14-8
Central India Mining					25
Indian Cement					65
Katni Cement Ord.					71-4
Shivarajpur					44
Tata Hydro	1028-12	1032-8	1028-12	1031-4	
Tata Iron & Steel Or d	31-4	31-10	31-4	31-6	
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	80	80	78-12	78-12	

AN OPEN VERDICT.

RESULT OF SOBANI INQUEST.

DEATH DUE TO OPIUM POISONING.

JURY AND CORONER DISAGREE.

MATTER TO BE REFERRED TO HIGH COURT.

The adjourned inquest touching the death of Mr. Omar Sobani was resumed on Thursday morning at the Court of Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, the Coroner. The Coroner summed up the case to the Jury and the Jury recorded their verdict. The Court was as usual thronged by visitors.

The following were the jurors:—D. H. Kazi, merchant, (foreman); Mulraj Harkisondas, (broker); K. A. Chidambaram, (journalist); Motilal Kanji, (merchant); Hakim Mashi, (landlord); Yunus Haji Umar, merchant, (absent yesterday); and Kamar Ahmed, editor of the "Khilafat" (absent yesterday).

Mr. Desai who appeared for Mr. Osman Sobani requested the Coroner to allow him to address the Jury.

The Coroner refusing said according to law, he could not allow Mr. Desai to do so and he did not want to set a bad precedent.

The Coroner then addressed the members of the Jury by way of summing up the whole case.

CORONER'S SUMMING UP

The Coroner in his summing up said:—

Before I explained to you the relevant portions of the evidence of witnesses I have to tell you clearly what your function is in these inquest proceeding. You have to apply your mind dispassionately to the evidence and on that evidence only return your verdict on two issues. These are:—

(1) What was the cause of Umar Sobhani's death; and

(2) Who, if any, was the author of that cause.

On the first of these issues you cannot travel beyond the medical evidence unless you have very good reason for distrusting the testimony of well known medical men. The Chemical Analyser says that 7 grains of opium were recovered from the viscera of the deceased which had been sent to him by the Police Surgeon Dr. Nunan. Dr. Nunan says that he had sent to the Chemical Analyser only half the contents of the stomach and only one-fifth liver and that the total quantity of opium in the body must have been not less than 15 grains. Ordinarily the fatal dose of opium is 4 to 5 grains and therefore he declares that death was due to opium poisoning. No other cause of death is suggested. Therefore, unless you have strong reasons to distrust the word of these two medical witnesses, you are bound to say that Umar Sobhani died of opium poisoning. If you distrust their word you have to mention some other reasonable cause of death.

In the next place you are to express your considered opinion on the second issue and say who was the author of the cause of Umar Sobhani's death if he died of opium poisoning. If we had been left alone to go on with the inquest as an ordinary case of opium poisoning, I should have had no hesitation in directing you merely to say that he had administered the poison to himself without troubling you to inquire about his motive in doing so. For the law clearly lays down that when a person dies by his own act it shall not be the duty of the Coroner to inquire whether by that act he intended to commit suicide.

BROTHER'S INTERVENTION.

However Usman Sobhani, the brother of the deceased has intervened in the proceeding professing to assist the Court in arriving at the truth. His intervention has been of no use to me. I am convinced that he has come in merely because he has some axe to grind. He has persistantly refused to tell me honestly what his contention was. The attitude which he has adopted has merely tended to obscure the real issue. Having regard to the hypothesis advanced by him I am compelled to restate the second issue in a modified form and it is this:—If opium was recovered from the viscera of the deceased now did it happen to come there? In this modified form the second issue has considerable bearing on the first and you are entitled to demand that I discuss the whole of the evidence carefully and analyse the position which Usman has created for us.

You will remember that Umar Sobani died on the morning of 6th July. On the 20th July, Dr. Nunan gave evidence and produced two reports of the Chemical Analyser. The first of these documents says that opium was recovered from the viscera and the second states that the quantity recovered was a fatal dose leading to the conclusion that death was due to opium poisoning. Mr. Trikamdas, solicitor, who then appeared for Mr. Usman, challenged that conclusion and in a question to Dr. Nunan suggested though half heartedly that what had been recovered by the Chemical Analyser may have been morphia and not opium.

SUGGESTIONS TO MRS. SOBANI.

In anticipation that the Chemical Analyser may say that it is possible that morphia and not necessarily opium might have been the cause of death (for morphia is only one of the ingredients of opium), Mrs. Sobani was questioned by Mr. Desai who appeared for Usman at the subsequent stages of the inquest and asked whether or not it was true that she was in the habit of taking morphia injections, whether she had not removed some tubes of morphia from the house. She was also asked whether she had not stated to Usman and the witness Durgadas who is a friend of the deceased that she had brought opium from some woman whose name though demanded was not disclosed. The suggestion involved in these questions was that she may have given morphia to her husband and the insinuation clearly was that she may have administered the opium if opium was the cause of death.

Two days after this cross-examination, Mr. Jehangir Patel, Bar-at-Law, approached the Chemical Analyser, Dr. Vazifdar, with a cry of pity that the fact that he had stated in his report that opium was detected in viscera of the deceased was likely to damage the reputation of his deceased friend. Dr. Vazifdar, who did not know Mr. Patel, resented such entreaties and very properly protested that he was concerned with the truth and not with the reputation of the deceased. You are entitled to infer from this interference on the part of Mr. Patel, with these inquest proceedings that his object undoubtedly was to influence Dr. Vazifdar, if possible, to say that morphia and not opium may have been the cause of death.

CHEMICAL ANALYSER'S REPORT.

That day Mr. Desai definitely suggested that the Chemical Analyser's analysis may have been defective. On Mr. Desai's application the Chemical Analyser was examined on the 29th July and he too was questioned about the seals. He was asked whether the seals were opened by his men in his presence. He was also asked if a lump of opium was found the insinuation undoubtedly being that if not at the Northcote Hospital the opium may have been inserted in the Chemical Analyser's Office.

At this stage I must remind you of my questions to Mr. Desai and his answers thereto. When I asked Mr. Desai to tell me definitely what his contention was, he said, "In this case opium was not self-administered." I said to him that if it was not self-administered it follows that it must have been administered by some one else. He seriously and boldly declared that that conclusion did not necessarily follow. This solemn declaration has driven us to the absurd position that opium may have spontaneously occurred in Umar Sobhani's body or as has been definitely insinuated it must have been inserted in the bottles of his viscera in the Northcote Hospital or in the Chemical Analyser's Laboratory.

USMAN'S "MYSTERIOUS ATTITUDE."

What then is the position created for us by the mysteriously incomprehensible attitude of Usman. To my mind it is this:—

(1) Umar Sobhani did not die of opium poisoning.

(2) If he at all died of that poison, he had not administered to himself but it may have been administered by his wife.

(3) If his wife did not administer it, it must have spontaneously occurred in Umar's body.

(4) If it did not spontaneously occur, either Dr. Nunan's department or the Chemical Analyser's department must have inserted in the bottles in which the viscera has been put.

In regard to the third of the hypothesis we have the definite opinion of Major Vazifdar, an eminent physician, that opium does not spontaneously occur in human bodies. The Chemical Analyser made his answer in a much more effective form when he said that it occurs only in the imagination of an insane person although I have not written the answer in that form. In regard to the fourth hypothesis you have the definite answer of the Chemical Analyser that he recovered opium, not merely morphia from the tissues of the stomach and those of the heart, the liver, and trachia and he declares emphatically that if opium had been subsequently inserted in the bottles it could not have penetrated these tissues and that such a fraud if perpetrated could not have remained undetected by him.

VEILED AND WICKED INSINUATIONS.

These answers of an expert explode to atoms the veiled and wicked insinuations against Dr. Nunan's staff and the men in the laboratory of the Chemical Analyser. The insinuation against Dr. Nunan's staff involves his own reputation. This is the reward which the doctor gets for his consideration to the friends and members of the family of the deceased. Or is it a punishment to him for refusing to abstain from a post-mortem and refusing to pronounce it to be a case of heart failure? For you must remember that Dr. Nunan firmly refused to avoid a post-mortem, but agreed to hold it in the bungalow of the deceased in order to obviate the necessity of bringing the body to the morgue. In agreeing to do this, Dr. Nunan, as he has told us, wanted to honour the sentiments of the father of the deceased who he was told was in distress. In these circumstances the thought of fortifying himself with the seals did not occur to him. The learned pleader took advantage of this fact and cross-examined the doctor about the seals and his own movements after the post-mortem, insinuating that he had afforded an opportunity to the men of his staff to perpetrate a fraud.

CORONER DIGRESSES.

With great reluctance I now make a few observations which I wish I could have avoided. The public know very well that the Coroner is ever ready to place his services at their disposal at any hour of the day or night when appeals are made to him to expedite an inquest on the grounds of religious requirements and sentiments of relations. Frequently he has to invoke the assistance of Dr. Nunan who was himself a Coroner for some time, to honour the wishes of the mourners at great personal inconvenience to him. During the hearing of this inquest Dr. Nunan was constrained to exclaim that he had made a mistake in complying with the request of the friends and father of the deceased to go to his bungalow at night for the post-mortem. For in return for his kindness mud had been thrown at his department. I must apologise to him for the situation which has been created for him. Because, had it not been for my readiness to hold the inquest at night Dr. Nunan would have had no occasion for holding the post-mortem in the bungalow of the deceased at night. On future occasions of a similar nature, I shall bear this inquest in mind. Mr. Desai now says he did not intend to make any insinuation. His statements remind me of a story in Aesop's fable about some lads sportively throwing stones in a pond and their reply to the frogs who complain that the stones were hurting them.

EVIDENCE IN THE CASE.

After going into details of the evidence led the Coroner observed:—

According to the medical evidence opium had retarded digestion because that poison interfers with the functions of the stomach and intestines. Ordinarily 4 to 5 grains of opium is a fatal dose. The deadly effects of that poison occur within 8 to 10 hours after it enters the stomach. If, therefore, Umar Sobani died between six and eight in the morning, the poison must have reached his stomach some time between 8 p.m., and midnight of the previous day. This is a further blow to the insinuation of fraudulent insertion of opium in the bottles containing the viscera, subsequent to the post-mortem which took place 12 hours after death.

HOW THE POISON GOT IN?

It necessarily follows, therefore, that the poison entered his stomach either before or with or a little after dinner. The question is how did the poison get there? You must remember that the Chemical Analyser actually recovered no less than 7 grains of opium. There may have been more of it. Dr. Nunan, as I have pointed out, says that he sent only half the contents of the stomach and only one-fifth liver. The inference is that approximately 15 grains of the poison must have entered the body, a quantity sufficient to kill 3 persons. Could anybody else have given such a large dose to the deceased? Dr. Nunan and Major Vazifdar say that unless a man is so very drunk as to be unconscious of the surroundings it is impossible to administer to him such a dose without his knowledge. There is no evidence that the deceased had come home drunk. At dinner he had only two half pegs of brandy, for as Mrs. Sobani says there was no more liquor in the house. The Chemical Analyser found no trace of liquor in the viscera. If the poison had entered the body before the deceased came home effects would have shown themselves by midnight at least. The only conclusion that can reasonably be reached under all these circumstances is that the poison entered his system at or about 10 p.m., when he had his dinner or a little before he retired to sleep.

If it was the hand of another person that administered it, it must have been that of Mrs. Sobani or possibly of Navarra, but there is no insinuation made against Navarra. There remains only the wife. Was it possible for her or any one else to give such a large dose as 15 grains to him in any form whether solid or liquid without his becoming aware that he was drinking or eating something extraordinary. You will remember that he had returned home at 8 p.m. It is not suggested that he was drunk at that time. If he had come home with opium in him the symptoms would have shown themselves ordinarily within an hour and a half that is about 9-30 or 10 p.m., although the Chemical Analyser has told us that these symptoms may be delayed as long as four and a half hours. But as Major Vazifdar has said that if a man who has opium in him wants to sleep the symptoms would be marked in sleep; and the deceased went to bed at 12. Considerable time was spent to obtain the opinion of Major Vazifdar as to whether it was possible to administer 15 grains of opium to a man in about one peg of brandy or whisky without his knowledge.

"ONLY POSSIBLE CONCLUSION."

Major Vazifdar's answer is emphatic. He says that opium has such a nasty bitter taste and bad odour that it is impossible to conceal such a large dose in drink from a man who is made to drink it because he must necessarily perceive the bitter taste. Both he and the Chemical Analyser say that opium is very rarely used for homicidal purposes. Dr. Nunan has emphatically stated that unless a man is so drunk as to be incapable of knowledge what is going on around him, it is impossible to give him a dose of 15 grains of opium. Further, as Major Vazifdar says, there is no substance in the argument that Mrs. Sobani should have smelt opium in the breath of the deceased had there been opium in him before he went off to sleep, neither is there any substance in the argument that the Chemical Analyser did not get the smell in the viscera before he recovered the opium. That the man had not been drinking much is evident from the Chemical Analyser's evidence that no alcohol was detected in the viscera, therefore the suggestion that some one else may have given it to him cannot stand for a second.

If then the opium did not occur in his body spontaneously, if it could not have been subsequently inserted in the bottled viscera for the unchallengeable reason that it was actually recovered not merely from the food in the stomach but in the very tissues of the stomach and those of the heart and liver and if it could not possibly have been administered to him by another unless he was "drunk and incapable" and drunk he was not, the only conclusion which can possibly be reached reasonably is that he had taken the poison himself. We shall now see what evidence there is to lend support to this conclusion.

The Coroner then referred to the financial straits to which the deceased was reduced to and said that in respect of the two decrees which the landlord had obtained against him for the aggregate sum of Rs. 2,675, although the landlord received payment of Rs. 1,000 for the balance he obtained two notices from the High Court requiring the deceased to show cause why he be not committed to jail. These notices were served on him on Monday, the 5th July, at 2 p.m. He was required to appear before the High Court, on the 8th July. It is very significant that poison entered his stomach about 8 hours after the notices were served on him and the next morning he was a dead man.

Does not all this evidence go to show conclusively that his financial position had become so desperate that he thought of seeking relief in suicide? Further we have the testimony of his former partner and friend Emmanuel Manoles that in 1921 he suffered a loss of 4 1|2 crores and since then he was in financial difficulty and that about three years ago he had attempted to commit suicide in the Grand Hotel at Calcutta, by swallowing veronal a fact which the deceased himself had mentioned to his friend, one Dr. Navarra, in the presence of the witness. The aggregate effect of all this evidence can be none other than that the deceased having found himself in a hopelessly bad condition in respect of his financial position put an end to his own life.

"NOT A HABITUAL OPIUM-EATER."

One of you, gentlemen, had made a remark that there was reason to believe that the deceased was in the habit of taking opium. I was amazed to hear that observation and I cannot understand how you could make that statement when there was no evidence to that effect. Mrs. Sobhani says that her husband was not an opium-eater. In view of such a statement coming from a member of the jury and in order to ascertain whether he might have been adicted to opium without his wife's knowledge, I asked Dr. Nunan whether from the internal examination of the body he was able to say if the deceased was adicted to opium and his reply was that although the body had become thoroughly degenerated by hard living, i.e., excessive drunkenness and eating and everything else that goes with it there was nothing to indicate that the deceased was an opium-eater. On the contrary, the fatty degeneration was inconsistant with the hypothesis of his having been an opium eater for as the Chemical Analyser says the effects of opium would be quite the reverse. Major Vazifdar also has given evidence to the same effect confirming the opinion of Dr. Nunan.

You are, therefore, bound to abandon the theory that the deceased being an opium-eater had taken a larger dose of opium than was good for him with fatal results. Please do not forget that it has been urged on behalf of the brother of the deceased that in this case opium has not been self-administered. His pleader has not had the courage to make any definite statement. He merely made a negative assertion and tried to prove it by vile insinuations against public servants. He has made a desperate attempt to prove a negative by slinging mud in three directions. And why all this manifestation of desperation? For sooth, it was to protect the reputation of the deceased from the stigma which would stick to the name of a suicide. Efforts were made to obtain from Dr. Nunan a certificate that death was due to natural causes, that is, heart-failure. When those efforts failed, Mrs. Sobhani was tutored by Durgadas to alter the statement which she had made before me on oath on the 6th July. She was told to say that the deceased was an opium-eater and that by mistake he had taken a larger dose of opium which accidently resulted in death.

MR. PATEL AND CHEMICAL ANALYSER

These efforts having failed the Chemical Analyser was approached by Jehangir Patel, Bar-at-Law. From what has since transpire I make bold to say that Mr. Patel's object in approaching Dr. Vazifdar was to suggest to him that his analysis may have been defective and to see if he could be induced to say that morphine and not opium may have been the cause of death For, as I have pointed out Mr. Tricumdas, Solicitor, in his questions to Dr. Nunan had suggested that what the Chemical Analyser detected might have been morphine and it was later on suggested that Mrs. Sobhani had tubes of morphine in her possession. The Chemical Analyser has emphatically said that he had recovered from the viscera of the deceased all the three ingredients of opium, namely, meconic acid, porphyroxine and morphia and not merely morphia. Mr. Patel, Barrister, had approached him with a plea that the fact that he (the Chemical Analyser) had reported the finding of opium was calculated to injure the reputation of the deceased. After the Chemical Analyser had disclosed the name of Mr. Patel on your requisition Mr. Patel addressed a letter to Dr. Vazifdar in respect of what had transpired in Court. Dr. Vazifdar brought the letter to the Court and his explanation in writing.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

There was only one matter relevant in these documents but you gentlemen demanded that the two documents should be read to you. As the verdict is to be yours I did not want to give you any ground for complaint, that important documents were concealed from you and I allowed them to be read. The impression made on my mind is that Mr. Patel doubted the accuracy of the analysis made by Dr. Vazifdar and asked if a second analysis was possible and suggested that only morphia and not opium must have been found in the viscera. I am not sure, if I, as an inferior court of record, have jurisdiction to take cognizance of what appears to me to be contempt of the proceedings of my inquiry which has occurred outside the Court House. I will, therefore, leave this matter to the highest judicial authorities in the Presidency.

The interest which has been exhibited to protect the reputation of the deceased has only resulted in blackening his private character and exposing his financial embarrassments—matters which might as well have remained concealed from public gaze. As I have said before I say again that if Usman had not needlessly interfered in these proceedings, I should have directed you to return a simple verdict of death by self administered poison. But Usman has turned it out as a case of murder or fraud and those who are likely to be affected by the insinuation of murder or fraud have the right to demand from you the proper verdict. What surprises me most is that the man who has come in professing to assist the Court has not only been of no use whatever to me but he has not even had the courage to come into the witness box to say what he personally knew of the circumstances attending the death of his brother. He has chosen to hide himself behind his pleader supplying him with mud to be slung in all directions.

DR. MASINA'S LETTER.

Much was made of the letter which Dr. D.M. Masina had written to Mrs. Sobhani I do not understand why the letter was referred to at all. It is an honest letter written by a doctor to his patient advising her to stick to the truth in giving evidence and make statements in the Court consistently with the statements which Mrs. Sobhani had already made to the doctor when immediately after Umar's death the doctor had questioned her regarding the circumstances relating to his death.

MR. VAIKUNTH DESAI'S "FALSEHOOD."

You are aware when I empannelled the jury I took particular care to set aside those who were known to be the friends of the deceased. I had your own assurance that none of you was his particular friend. Among the men whom I had rejected was Vaikunth Desai, the man who was detected in holding conversation with one of you when I had risen for a cup of tea for a few minutes last Sunday. When I questioned Vajkunth, he said, he merely asked for a cigarette. The juror, however, told me the truth to his face. My informant is an official. I believe him and the juror. Vaikunth need not have told me a falsehood.

You have now this position before you. Witnesses in this case have been approached. I am most anxious that no one should have occasion to say that either you were prejudiced against the deceased or that you too must have been approached. You will now consider your verdict. I have expressed my own opinion, but do not allow yourselves to be influenced by it or by the theories and mere theories advanced by Usman.

The Jury then retired and returning after some minutes recorded a unanimous verdict of death by opium poisoning. They could not say in the absence of any direct evidence whether opium was self-administered or administered by a foreign hand or taken accidentally.

Mr. Kazi, one of the Jurors then addressing the Coroner said that it was unfair not to allow Mr. Desai to address the Jury. The Coroner replying said that he had acted according to the law. He read out the section of the law at this stage.

The Coroner then remarked that as the verdict of the Jury was not consistent with the established evidence he would refer the matter to the High Court.

HAVOC BY NEW EXCHANGE RATE.

BIG SLUMP IN SILVER AND GOLD.

OTHER MARKETS "DULL."

(SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE.")

Bombay, Aug. 5.

The New Exchange rate has created a havoc in our Bullion Markets.

There has been a further drop of Re 1 in Silver, in 24 hours last, the rates at 2 pm to-day being Rs. 65-5 and Rs. 65-3, for first an second settlements respectively.

Though London Market was steady, China Exchange was 1d. less, i.e. 1s. 10 3/8d. The "Bulls" and Choksis sold heavily, and the 'tone' was weak almost the whole day

The Gold rates went down 2 Anc. per tola, since the publication of new Exchange rate at 18d. per rupee; Gold was freely offered at 21/6/6 this afternoon.

The Imperial Bank shares are about Rs. 80 down but, they are steady now.

Rates in Cloth Market were weaker today by ½ anna per lb., and may go down lower still. Share Market has been "weak" since yesterday.

GREETED WITH CHEERS.

CALCUTTA MUSLIM CORPORATORS.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

The twelve Muslim Councillors have withdrawn their resignation, declared the Mayor at to-day's meeting of the Corporation The announcement was received with cheers, and subsequently when a Muslim entered the House he was greeted with prolonged cheers The Muslim members, who had tendered resignations, were informed of the various heads of enquiry against the Deputy Mayor at a special meeting of the Committee on Saturday last. Only three Muslim members insisted on their resignation which was accepted at a previous meeting of the House.—Free Press.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TODAY.

The s.s. "Razmak" with English Mails of July 22, due at 5 a.m.

Harwood League:—2nd Division—Swiss vs. R.A.M.C. Cooperage 5.45 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 7.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m. connecting with s.s. "Ranpura" at Aden.

Tivimnense Annual Gathering, Arts and Crafts Exhibition, Sir C.J. Hall.

Harwood League:—1st Division—Customs vs. Bombay Gym. Cooperage 5-45 p.m.

"At Home" to Sir Amberson Marten.—There will be an "At Home" on Saturday, the 14th instant at the Willingdon Sports Club by the Honorary Presidency Magistrates of Bombay to meet Sir Amberson Marten, Chief Justice of Bombay.

Selection of Ustadi Songs by Master Vasant.—Sangit Bhasker Bal Gandharva Master Vasant will give a selection of Ustadi Songs at the office of the Goodlife League to-morrow (Saturday) at 6 p.m. at No. 4, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, opposite Bank of India. All are invited.

Bengal Club Anniversary.—The fourth anniversary of the Bengal Club, Bombay, was held at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, on Wednesday evening, when Mr J.C. Maitra presided. A large number of the local Bengali citizens attended the function. The annual report showed an all round improvement in the affairs of the Club.

Social Workers' Training Class.—The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-morrow (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. V.L. Mehta will deliver a lecture on: "Co-operative Movement" and Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki on: "Industrial Housing."

Lecture on Malaria.—A public lecture on "Malaria" with Magic Lantern Slides will be delivered by Mr. V.S. Toro, Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction Bombay Presidency, to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, when Dr. N.N. Katrak will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

City's Mortality.—The following statement shows the total number of mortality from 6 a.m. of 4th August, 1926 to 6 a.m. of 5th August, 1926:—

Smallpox: Attack and Death 1 each; Cholera, Plague, and Influenza: Attack and Death: Nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 98.

Total mortality this day last year 75.

Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.—A meeting of the Estate Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

Election Propaganda Sub-Committee Meeting.—An urgent meeting of the Election Propaganda Sub-Committee will take place at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Saturday) at the Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

Steamer Movements.—The P. and O. mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from London of the 29th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 5-30 a.m. on the 4th instant and left there at 2-30 p.m. the same day.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the mails from Bombay of 31st ultimo arrived at Aden at 7-30 a.m. on the 5th instant and left there at 10-30 a.m. the same day.

Bombay Shorthand Writers' Association.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Shorthand Writers' Association Mr. S.H. Jhabvala will deliver a lecture on "Shorthand Typists in Bombay" at Vanita Vishram Hall Sandhurst Road, to-morrow (Saturday) at 5 p.m. Mr. B.G. Horniman will preside. Messrs. K.S. Ramchandra Ayer and E. Woodfall will also address the meeting. All are cordially invited to attend.

Lokmanya Anniversary in Trombay Island.—Under the joint auspices of Lokmanya Tilak Library, Chembur and Trombay Island Congress Committee, Chembur, the late Lokmanya Tilak's anniversary was celebrated on the 1st instant at Mahul, Trombay and Chembur between 2 to 10 p.m. when Mr. Bhoseker, a young Nationalist delivered "Keertan" on the life of Lokmanya.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.

OCTOBER.

5th August, 1926

Previous Closing Rate	17.26
To-day's Opening Rate	17.22
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	17.28
Difference	+02

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

5th August, 1926

Previous Closing Rate	9 28
To-day's Opening Rate	9 09
Difference	—.19
To-day's Closing Rate	9.11
Difference	—.17

Khandi	337-8-0
Sewri	337-8-0

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4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practice. Labour efficiency and organisation. Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. Rs. 7-8.
5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT, 1925, Rs. 1-8 0.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1926.

THE SWARAJISTS' DUTY.

The situation created by the announcement of the Government policy regarding the most vital recommendation of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance is so tragically serious that we cannot refrain from making the most earnest appeal possible to the exponents of the national sentiment in and outside the Legislative Assembly. Contrary to precedent and policy, Government have in this instance allowed no time for the canvassing or collection of public opinion before acting on the recommendations of one of the most important, though the least satisfactory, of recent commissions of inquiry. There was no urgent need for such an announcement of policy, such a resort to the always very suspicious logic of the *fait accompli*. If the Government of Lord Irwin fancy that they will forestall public opinion by these theatrical *coups d'etat*, they are as seriously mistaken as the advisers of the Punjab Govment were in the dark days preceding the Jallianwalla Bag. By this their precipitate act, Government themselves confess to a want of confidence in their policies and measures on the part of the country, which alone can explain such a fatal haste to give effect to the most bitterly controverted of the provisions or recommendations of the Commission. For the budget is not likely, at this time of the day, to be affected in any way injurious to it, whether Government act precipitately or postpone their action pending the expression or ascertainment of public sentiment on this question of questions. There is no crisis in the money market, there is no specially urgent emergency in the trade of the country, demanding or justifying such a suicidal precipitancy on the part of the Government. On the contrary, the very fact that Government have manifested such a patent prejudice against public sentiment, by a needlessly immediate pronouncement of policy in the form of a resolution, is enough to arouse the strongest suspicion about their intentions and the consequences of their policy,—a policy not only in notable disaccord, with the despised and discounted opinion of Indian economists and businessmen, but also in frank contumacy with the opinions of such ripe scholars and recognised thinkers as Prof. Edwin Cannan of the London University.

In these circumstances, we cannot but appeal to the leaders of Indian public opinion to mobilise their forces and give battle to the Government on their own ground. The mask is off, and the issue has been joined. The country has fully endorsed the policy which prompted the "walk-out" of the Swarajists from the Assembly and if at this juncture, when the Government have shamelessly announced their intention, by a set policy of legalised plunder and exploitation, to ignore the real interests of the country, they return to the Assembly for the specific purpose of rejecting the recommendations of the Commission their action will be equally in accord with the sentiments of the public and the call of national duty. Pundit Motilal and the Swarajists must return to the Assembly. In individual provinces, the permission has been granted to the Swarajists to return to the Councils, notwithstanding the unrepentant bureaucraticism of the Government. In the Assembly itself, Government seem to be calculating on the absence of Punditji and his followers, to be insured against any opposition and to be safe from any criticism. The authority of the Assembly is intended to be prostituted, as plainly as daylight by the Finance Office cabal under the leadership of the most bigoted, most narrow-minded and most relentless Finance Member India ever had the misfortune to have. To-day it is the plainest duty of every one, who has the slightest spark of national sentiment, who has the least opportunity effectively to voice his protest against this combination of guile and bigotry and selfishness, to lose no time in recording that protest, and preventing the realisation of the dreams of Sir Basil and his myrmidons. We appeal, therefore in all earnestness and sincerity, to Pundit Motilal and his fellow-Swarajists to return, only for the purpose of denouncing the official plot, to the Assembly, where any where if at all there is the one slender chance to oppose and defeat the Government.

Government have, we are fully aware, the right to override the Assembly resolutions. Let they do so in this instance, and be confessed for ever bankrupt in moral autthority and in statesmanlike *savoire faire*. They may also endeavour, we are likewise aware, to defeat the record of popular protest against their policy of wholesale disregard of Indian sentiment by a meticulous pedantic insistance on the technicalities of procedure in the Assembly. Let them do so, and invite the irrisistible retort that of more legitimate means to fight the opposition they have none. But, whether a resolution on the subject embodying the popular view is now praticable to notify or not, whether the motion for the adjournment of the House is feasible or not, in order to discuss this grave matter of the most urgent public importance, the Assembly must endeavour to obtain such a chance for the exposure and condemnation of this policy of Government; and it will not succeed in this, unless and until the Swarajists are present.

THE MIND OF CHINA.

Lord Balfour's recent declaration in the House of Lords in reply to a debate raised by Lord Parmoor on the British policy in China was unctuous and suave and quite in keeping with the British pretence that all over the world England's one object is to exist for the good of others. Lord Balfour said that so far as the British Government were concerned they desired to interfere as little as possible in the internal affairs of China. He added that there was "nothing in China which deserved to be called a Central Government in the western sense of that term" and that this was from the British point of view "a very abnormal and singular state of things". But he emphasised the point that "it was not for Britain to end this state of things". China must, according to his lordship, work out her own salvation and Britain could keep the country only where "help could be legitimately given."

This pious declaration is at variance with the views and actions of British merchants in China who have managed to make Britain the most hated foreign Power both in Canton and Peking. If the British Government really desire to insist upon a revision of attitude on the part of British exploiters of the economic resources of China, it will indeed be a great step forward in securing peace in that unhappy land, because hitherto the various Tuchuns and Tupans have been busying themselves with internecine warfare mainly with the tacit and covert support of some European Power or the other. With all this internal commotion, the rural parts of China are, however, able to carry on their peaceful and productive pursuits. Mr. Lewis S. Gannett, an American journalist who is at present studying Chinese conditions closely on the spot and summarises his conclusions in the pages of the New York "Nation", points out how "a peasant in Western China does not care whether the Government in Peking is republican, or monarchist, or soviet-revolutionary, so long as he can harvest and sell his grain in peace and it would not occur to him that the manner of Government could affect the price of grain." But all over China there is disastrous toll on the working class population, because it has to pay in taxes "sometimes collected by force for years in advance", and in lost work and higher prices. The peasants and the working classes are realising this slowly after two years of incessant civil war, and for a stable Government there will be vouchsafed immediate support from all quarters. But the mind of China is attuned to different modes of securing peaceful and civilised relations between man and man and does not see the necessity "for the elaborate paraphernalia of Western law and order." Its own conception of keeping law and order is by "conciliation and compromise, arbitration within the family circle, guilds and professional associations." M. Jean Escarra, one of China's foreign legal advisers, remarks that such conciliation and arbitration is the very ground work of the Chinese conception of Government. The European Powers like of course to have a strong Central Government in China to deal with, but they will do real service to China if they try to understand Chinese mentality before interfering in her affairs.

BLUNDER AGAIN.

The Government of Bengal failed to act rightly and promptly with regard to the communal disturbances. People were not slow to draw their own conclusions nor the Government to scent them. The Governor of Bengal, the Viceroy, the Under-Secretary and the Secretary of State for India, all sought, almost in unison, to turn the tables upon the people by reproaching them with the very acts of commission and omission with which Government themselves stood charged. However, the fury spent itself, all have been sick of the disturbances and there are unmistakable signs in many places of earnest attempts by the people themselves to bring about rapprochement. And this is the occasion, of all others, chosen by the Government of Bengal to make a futile and mischievous demonstration of precautions and to stretch out the long arm of law to prohibit Pandit Malaviya and Dr. Munje from entering Calcutta for two months. At any time such a step would have been questionable. It is wrong in principle to fetter the free movements of responsible citizens when it is open to Government to prosecute in a law court any man who they think has actually excited disaffection. But at this time the action of the Bengal Government is a blunder without even a crisis or panic to extenuate it. It is calculated, though not designed, to throw an obstacle in the way of those who are earnestly striving to bring about an amicable settlement. Government could have facilitated that settlement by taking into confidence and utilising in the right way the undoubted influence of the very men on whom they have wantonly put a ban. The Punditji, in his reply to the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, has given a characteristic and manly reply and his decision to proceed to Calcutta to vindicate the cause of freedom of speech and movement will be fully endorsed by the country.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH EMPIRE GOODS.

AS A BUSINESSMAN SEES IT.

(BY LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE.)

V.

It was Justice Ranade who with the instinct and fervour of a patriot pointed out that the economic domination of one people by another, though it attracts much less attention, because it is less visible and does its work in a more insidious manner, is worse and is more to be feared than political domination. Indians can never remember this too often nor too vividly.

It was Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji who in his monumental work "Poverty and un-British Rule in India" drew *first* and pointed attention to the poverty of the country and the costly nature of British Rule.

He complained of the "drain" on India, of money raised as revenue from her people and sent *out* of the country to maintain a costly administration, pointing out that this drain reduced India to perpetual poverty, recurring famine and huge indebtedness of her agricultural population. He was of opinion that the crushing and inelastic taxation on the cultivators of the soil was one of the causes, another being the unnecessarily costly agency Government employs.

How costly it was, was sardonically pointed out by Mr. Digby in his book "Prosperous (?) British India." The salary of the Secretary of State for India during his term of office, he pointed out, cost an amount equal to the average annual income of 90,000 Indians. And the effect of this cost is aggravated by the fact that the amount was spent *out* of the country.

Tribute From India.

Mr. Dutt quotes Sir C. Wingate to point out "that taxes spent in the country from which they are raised are totally different in their effect from taxes raised in one country and spent in another. They are an absolute loss."

Such is the nature of tribute taken from India. It can be easily conceived what its crushing effect is. The same taxation would in effect be lighter if it flowed back to the people themselves, but nearly half of it never returns back to fertilise the country. In this connection it should be remembered that though the percentage of taxation as compared with other countries is low, it is paid out of poverty of India where the average income per head is Rs. 25/- per year and the words of Sir W. W. Hunter are truer today than when used (1888) viz., that "a good percentage of people go through life on insufficient food" and where according to William Digby there are 70,000,000 continually hungry people and where according to a correspondent of "Lancet" 19,000,000 died from famine between 1891 to 1900. I have a shrewd suspicion that Government spends more per head on prison than is the daily income of nearly 40 per cent. of Indians, and it has often puzzled me why these Indians do not offer to go to gaol and be there happy than be free and miserable.

Tenants By Conquest.

Nor should we be surprised that the system of Government being what it is, these results have followed: the surprise would have been if they had not. India has been considered Britain's "*magnificent-dependency*," "*the brightest jewel in the English diadem*," Englands' "*possession*" and hence "*property*" and these expressions are not mere metaphors but solid facts and India "*depends*" on England, in the sense that it is England that determines her condition and her policy, in which Indians have no voice but look with blank indignation and despair upon a Government which seems utterly "un-English," and which treats India in the same way as a landlord treats his tenants. Thus we have here all the evils of *land-lordism*—without a Rent Act to soften the asperities of the situation. Further Indians are not tenants-at-will, but *tenants by conquest—tenants in their own houses*. The Seventh Congress concurring with the previous Congresses drew attention, particularly to the unhappy condition of the country where fully "fifty millions of the population are dragging out a miserable existence on the verge of starvation and where in every decade several millions die by starvation."

It stated that this was due to the exclusion of he people of India from a due participation in the administration and all control of the finances of their country, the extravagant cost of the present administration, Military andCivil, but especially the former, and most earnestly entreated the people of Great Britain and Ireland not to permit any further sacrifice of life year in and year out. India has sent up the same cry but it has ever been a cry in the wilderness.

Those who desire to follow out the trend of thought in this direction will find he resolutions of Congress helpful, but as it will take us out too long we will state that *the poverty of the country should be the chief incentive to Indians to foster Swadeshi and to boycott all foreign goods*. A country poor like India cannot afford to indulge in the luxury of foreign purchases. Let every Indian remember that when he buys a foreign article his country is the poorer thereby. Let him not be distracted by foreign flattery—but be firmly convinced, whatever others say—that Indian products are the only ones worthy of the citizens of the Motherland.

When others all over the world merely on economic grounds consider it their "dharma" to consume their own products, does not poverty of the country *demand the same of its children—apart from political considerations* ?

I take the following from the neck-label of "Kruschen Salts"

"Entirely British"

Salts—work people—Shareholders and Directors.

Presently in England a supplementary campaign has been started. So far the campaign was "Buy British," now a campaign of "Sell British" has been inaugurated.

Opening the Drapery Exhibition at the Royal Agricultural Hall, the Lord Mayor of London referred to the immense advance during the last few years, and said he was pleased to find that the drapery trade was no longer dependent upon foreign countries. The chairman of the Advisory Committee, Mr. John Nichol, said that nothing had been better for British trade recently than the "Buy British Goods" movement, but important as the "Buy British Goods" movement was, he said he would like to see it supplemented by a great "Sell British Goods" movement, which had for its object the placing of British textiles in all the markets and countries of the world. This is being 100% Swadeshi, and should be a lesson and an incentive to us all to act the same, so far as India is concerned. We should buy Indian articles first, failing that supply, foreign ones, the British products only in case of supply elsewhere failing us. Mrs. Penn-Lewis says that "Calvary is the very pivot of the world's history. All prior things pointed forward to it; and all subsequent things point back to it. Even the future rests upon it."

Adopting this thought we may well say that the status of Indians, abroad and at home in the British Empire, is the pivot round which all the events of the history of India for the last hundred years turn. Herein they take their rise, and hereto they return.

Unless the question of status of Indians in the British Empire is satisfactorily settled, herein may be found the crucification and cross of the British Empire.

For Whose Good ?

Lord Curzon dedicated his book "Problems of the Far East" "to those who believe that the British Empire is, under Providence, the greatest instrument for good that the world has seen."

From the survey we have had of her stewartship of India, we have seen how England has behaved, and how she has chained India, body and soul, *for her good*.

The good of India is yet to follow.

Mr. Seeley speaking of the fundamental connection between history and politics and how they are different aspects of the one and the same thing says :

"There is a vulgar view of politics which sinks them into a mere struggle of interests and parties, and there is a toppish kind of history which aims only at literary display which produces delightful books hovering between poetry and prose. These perversions come from an unnatural divorce between two subjects which belong to each other. Politics are vulgar when they are not liberalised by history, and history fades into mere literature when it loses sight of its relation to the practical".

Bearing this in mind, let us look at the position of Indian commerce

(*a*) *before* the Britishers came to India as "traders"

and (*b*) *at the time of their arrival.*

Indian Commerce in Pre-British Period.

It can hardly be denied that "at a time when the west of Europe, the birth-place of the modern industrial system, was inhabited by uncivilized tribes, India was famous for the wealth of her rulers and for the high artistic skill of her craftsmen" and that "even at a much later period when traders from the west made their first appearance in India the industrial development of this country was at any rate not inferior to that of the more advanced European nations."

"The skill of the Indians" says Professor Weber, "in the production of delicate woven fabrics, in the mixing of colours, the working of metals and precious stones, the preparation of essences and in all manner of technical arts has from early times enjoyed a *world-wide celebrity*." There is evidence that Babylon traded with India in 3000 B.C. Mummies in Egyptian tombs, dating from 2000 B.C. have been found wrapped in Indian muslin of the finest quality. There was a very large consumption of Indian manufactures in Rome. This is confirmed by the elder Pliny, who complained that vast sums of money were annually absorbed by commerce with India. The muslins of Dacca were known to the Greeks under the name of "*Gangetika*". Thus it may be safely concluded that in India the arts of *cotton spinning and cotton weaving* were in a high state of proficiency two thousand years ago. (I.G.I. Vol. III, pg. 195.)

(To be Continued.)

THE CURE FOR COMMUNALISM.

SUPPORT TO NEHRU-AZAD MANIFESTO.

I cordially endorse the project of concord initiated by Pandit Motilal Nehru and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. As I said at the first Unity Conference held at Delhi, a scheme for such a concord must embrace also the minor communities like the Christians, Sikhs and Parsis. In this connection I strongly hold that not only are communal associations like the Maha Sabha and the Muslim League prejudicial to national interest in so far as they may be mutually antagonistic bodies, but that our schools and seats of learning are likewise potential centres of discord inasmuch as they foster a unilateral culture. I would not call an Indian a man of learning if he was proficient only in Arabic or Sanskrit. Meritorious erudition can be acquired only by a parallel and simultaneous study of the sacred languages, religions and the divergent social history of both the Hindus and of the Mussalmans. A little more moral courage is also needed on part of the leaders to repudiate the shameless prostitution of religious tenets to secular and chiefly political ends. From a still higher standpoint I would cultivate internationalism rather than even confine the youthful devotion of the rising generation to exclusive nationalistic activities. Further, instead of the formation of ever new associations with nearly self-same members, I would suggest that the resolutions passed at the First Unity Conference be carried out with such minor modifications as the altered times may have necessitated.

G. K. NARIMAN.

Notes of the Day.

Towards Peace?

Parliament rose on Wednesday, but the fact that some members from the miners' districts have been requested not to leave London but to be ready for consultation is enough to raise hopes in England that a settlement is being negotiated. Mr. Baldwin sticks to his previous declaration that no proposal for the extension of the subsidy for a further period of four months can be entertained by Government. So he waits for a sign that the miners are ready to climb down. They will not, but they appear ready to discuss favourably the Bishop's proposals. They insist, however, that the negotiations to be resumed must proceed on the assumption that they will not consent to an increase of hours. "Not a minute more, not a penny less" was the slogan of the miners. They adhere to it even now, but as regards the latter part of it, if the Bishop's proposals bring Nationalisation with in sight, they may agree to a temporary reduction. But the question is: will the mineowners accept the Bishop's proposals?

The Balkans' Squabbles.

Will there be a trouble in the Balkans again? There may be, for the Big Powers in whose interest it ought to be to secure permanent peace in the Balkans and compel the Balkan nationalities with their very touchy susceptibilities to compose their quarrels really ought to take a hand in the game. This they can do through the League of Nations. Yugo Slavs, Bulgarians, Albanians and also the Greeks must be made to understand that the League as the policeman of the world—such at least is the pretention of its sponsor—will not tolerate these petty squabbles. The incident which was referred to in the House of Commons as likely to lead to war between the Bulgarians and the Yugo Slavs is the familiar one of Comitadjis and the Yugo Slavs troops successfully trying to pick up a quarrel. It is some satisfaction that the Yugo Slav Government is going to bring the matter to the League's notice. When one of the parties to the quarrel is agreeable for arbitration through the League it should not be difficult for the other, the Bulgarians, to see the reasonableness of obtaining justice through the civilised course of arbitration rather than the barbarous one of resort to arms.

A Threat to the Electors.

A Hindu Association of Sind complained to Government last year that the Hindus were not being appointed to higher posts in the public services in Sind in proportion to their numerical strength. If Government had replied that they did not approve of the policy of making appointments on communal grounds or on any ground other than efficiency, it would have been a straightforward attitude. But that reply Government could not give, having themselves followed a communal policy to suit their own ends. The Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay replied to the Hindu Association saying vaguely that there was no justification for its complaint. He did not stop there. He pointed out to the Association that the Sind Hindu representatives to the first "Reformed" Council had voted almost always against Government and that even when at the elections of 1923 the community had an opportunity of reconsidering the attitude of their representatives on the Council, they re-elected the two members who had been the strongest opponents of Government. When heckled in the Council on Wednesday with regard to the impertinent letter Sir Chunilal Mehta was naturally tongue-tied. The letter conveyed a veiled threat that if the electors did not behave better at the next "opportunity" they would have to rue for it. This is Government's own fitting commentary on the value of their "Reformed Councils."

Taken to Task.

There is a rule which requires Government servants to abstain from contributing to the Press on political subjects but Mr. Findlay Shirras has been discovered to have broken it more than once. His journalistic activities in the American Press were the subject of an interpellation in the Council, and the Government reply was that they intended taking disciplinary action against him. It appears, in a sense, he has already been taken to task and that is by appointing him to the Principalship of the Gujerat College, Ahmedabad, in supersession of the claims of an Indian who has put in fourteen years as Professor there while Mr. Shirras had not served in the Bombay Education Department for a single day when he was appointed to the Ahmedabad post! To justify his appointment the Minister of Education said that Mr. Shirras had a previous record of service in Bengal. The sophistry in his reply that he joined the I.E.S., in 1909 while Mr. Divatia, the Indian professor in question, was appointed to it in 1920 shows that Mr. Jadhav was vainly trying to bolster up a weak case. Is it Mr. Divatia's fault that he was not dubbed an I. E. S. man until 1920 when at the same college he had been doing the same teaching work since 1912 that he is doing now, when he finds himself superseded by an I.E.S. from Bengal? We suppose the only bar that has gone against him is the racial bar.

Graceless.

Cannot Government do a right thing in good grace? In his letter to the Secretary, Tilak Memorial Committee, the Acting Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, lays down a graceless condition precedent to the erection of a statue of Lokamanya Tilak on the site of the cremation of his remains. The condition is that the terms of any inscription that may be placed on the memorial are first submitted to Government for approval. It is the Corporation that is to agree to maintain the statue in good order. Could not that very body or the contributors to the necessary funds be trusted to approve of the inscription?

THE POOR PENALISED.

CURRENCY COMMISSION'S SPECIAL PLEADING.

SIR VICTOR SASSOON'S DENUNCIATION.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION DISALLOWED.

In the course of an interview with a "Chronicle" representative, Sir E. Victor Sassoon, the well-known businessman and financier of Bombay, strongly condemned the Currency Commission's recommendations, with regard to fixing our sterling exchange ratio at 1s. 6d., because it hits the producers hard, and the producers are the same as agriculturists.

"Other commodities show a higher price of about 100 p.c., compared to pre-war rates. Whereas grain and other produce of Indian 'ryots' show a rise of only 39 p.c. I say, the 'ryots' are deprived of the higher price, by the manipulation of Exchange. They are cheated of their natural improvement in prices to the extent of 12 1|2 p.c., by fixing this new ratio.

"Why did the Government hurry up their decision, with regard to this most important question of Exchange, without caring to know the public opinion in the matter", asked our representative.

Sir Victor: "Because the Government appear to be very anxious to get the rate fixed at 1s. 6d."

"Without even carring to know the public opinion in the matter"?

Sir Victor: "Even if they know it, they don't seem to much care for it; they want 1s. 6d. rate to be fixed, that can be the only explanation of their hurried decision in fixing the Exchange Ratio for India".

Sir Victor strongly expressed his approval of Sir Purushottamdas labours on the Commission. He said:—

"The Government could have put up a 'dummy' in place of Sir Purushottamdas, just as they secured other Indians pliable to their views. In that case, we would not have even this fine illuminating 'Minute of Dissent'—which is a very good thing to go upon".

He thought that the Bullion Gold Standard would be operative in India. Substituting Gold Bars—of 400 ozs. or more—for exchange in money and vice versa was good for India. India would get gold, but hoarding of it would be discouraged to some extent.

Sir V. Sassoon seemed to like the Central Reserve Bank.

Sir Victor Sassoon added:—

The Currency Report can be divided under three main heads:—

1. The question of a Gold Standard.
2. The question of a Central Bank for India.
3. The question of fixing Exchange.

1. As regards the suggestion for a gold bullion standard, this appears to meet the situation, linking as it does the rupee definitely with gold at once and leaving the question of a gold currency to a future date, when it could be adopted without causing any serious dislocation in the world's market for Gold. The method in which the scheme has been developed affords reasonable expectation that the transfer to a gold standard would be carried out smoothly during the transition stage without violently affecting the Silver market.

2. Central Bank for India:—On the face of it, it would appear natural that the Imperial Bank should take up this function, if necessary, through a separate department, but in view of the fact that Sir Norcote Warren has agreed to the recommendation of the majority of the Commission and taking into consideration his expert knowledge of the workings of the Imperial Bank, there may be reasons which have not been developed in the report as to why a separate Bank has been recommended.

SPECIAL PLEADING.

3. Fixing of Exchange at 1/6d.—This part of the report is undoubtedly the weakest and appears to be a clear case of special pleading based on a number of assumptions that are not backed up by facts or figures in any way, and which indeed are disproved by the official figures quoted by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas in his masterly minute of dissent. The majority of the Commission laid stress on the factor that the prevailing rate of exchange should be reflected in internal prices and that such prices and wages should be substantially adjusted to the 1/6d. gold rate. Sir Purshottamdas has pointed out that the drop in commodity values since the establishment of the 1/6d. gold exchange for the last 12 months has been very little more than the drop in the U. S. A. prices, and less than that in the United Kingdom during the same period showing that only a slight adjustment to the 1/6d. rate can have taken place. Sir Purshottamdas further shows by reference to official returns that wages and salaries have not dropped during the period and these arguments have not been disproved in any way by the majority of the Commission. I think particular attention should be drawn to the sentence on page 80 where the Commission states that "the adoption of 1/4d. rate would result in an arbitrary reduction of the real wages of labour and for the infliction of such a hardship we can see no justification in equity or in expediency in the interests of a class directly affected or of the community as a whole." This is a deliberate distortion of facts, because it does not point out that as wages had not dropped at all between the time when exchange was 1/4 gold to when it reached 1/6d. gold the "only arbitrary reduction of the real wages" which would take place by a return to 1/4 gold would have been the equivalent of "the arbitrary appreciation of real wages" which had taken place through the rise in exchange.

THE POOR PENALISED.

By ignoring facts such as this, the majority of the Commission has built up its arguments on a series of unproved and apparently unprovable assumptions.

Nor is attention drawn to the effect on the agriculturists who are the 'exporters' that it is admitted will be adversely affected by a high rate of exchange.

When we consider that out of the total population in India about 300 millions are concerned directly or indirectly in Agriculture and of this 300 millions something like 280 millions are concerned in the production of pulses and cereals, the index figure of which has not risen above 140 as compared with 1914, can we be surprised at the poverty and lack of buying power in India which has been the cause of the distress and deplorable trade conditions during the past year?

When we further consider that this low increase of 40 per cent. above pre-war rates, which is what the large bulk of the population has been receiving as compared to an average of something like an 100 per cent. increase in other commodities has been due in the past to low world's prices which are rising, so that the agriculturist would be receiving an increased return for his product to-day, if it had not been counteracted by the rise in exchange during the last year, it is difficult to see how the Commission can state that the interest of the community as a whole, of which the agriculture is so large a part would not be benefitted by the lower rate of exchange, nor have they been able to meet Sir Purshottamdas' statement that 800 crores of money are owed by the poorest in the land and these poor debtors are the ones who are being penalised by the rise in exchange.

The Government of India, by refusing to stabilise the rupee at 1/4 gold which would have been possible in December, 1924, if the same means had been employed as were used subsequently, when 1/6 gold was reached, has in actual fact, if not in intention, kept the agriculturist from receiving a price for his product more commensurate with that of other commodities. That prices and wages must eventually adjust themselves is a truism, and as this has been shown by Sir Purshottamdas to have taken place only to a very small degree, it would appear that both the agricultural and the commercial interests of India are likely to continue in a very parlous state, until rents, wages, salaries and general costs have come down to something near the index figure of 40 per cent. above pre-war rates, which is what the agriculturist who is the largest customer and consumer in the country is receiving.

He, poor man, due partly to the world's low prices and partly to the Government exchange policy has had the beneficent effect of a series of good monsoons neutralised, so that to-day, he is worse off than in the past, and if one looks at the consumption figures of piece-goods both imported or locally made, it will be found that consumption has dropped from 12½ yards per head per annum to 7½ yards (hand-looms products are left out, the figures not being available) and in view of the fact that the more prosperous parts of the population are not likely to decrease their consumption of cloth, it can be taken that the drop in consumption in the case of the poor agriculturist is even more than these figures would show. Should a series of favourable monsoons that we have had not continue, it is hard to conceive what his plight will be.

I therefore sincerely trust that the Assembly will not allow themselves to be tied down to the definite gold rate of 1/6d. and will, at any rate, see that the door is left open for a future adjustment in the rate.

MR. LALJI NARANJI'S ADJOURNMENT MOTION

DISALLOWED IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

(By our Special Representative.)

POONA, August 5.

After question time in the Bombay Legislative Council Mr. Lalji Naranji asked for permission to move the adjournment of the House to discuss on the urgent matter of public interest which affected the agricultural, industry and the capitalist interests in the country.

The President said that the notice of the motion had been given him yesterday, and it was communicated to the Governor who had disallowed the motion under Rule 22 of the Standing Orders. The Governor could disallow a resolution or a part of it when it was to the detriment of public interest or was not primarily the interest of the local Government. The motion was a matter which was not primarily the concern of the local Government. He hoped the Council would recognise that the Currency Commissions Report was a Central subject, as it dealt with the whole of India and every section of population in the whole of India was affected thereby. While the work of the Central Legislature had to be done by the Assembly the work relating to the provinces was done by the local Councils. As the matter was not primarily the concern of the Council it was disallowed by the Governor.

Mr. Lalji Naranji said in the case of a similar motion regarding the Excise discussion was disallowed although it was a central subject. The President said that of course every Central subject affected every part of the Presidency. But that was not the point. The motion was disallowed.

"THE THIEF IS OUT."

MR. TAIRSEE'S VIEW.

Interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle" Mr. L. R. Tairsee said:—

The comedy has ended except that part of

(Continued on page 8.)

MALAVIYA TO DEFY ORDER

WILL HE BE ARRESTED?

SIMLA SURPRISED

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

Simla has heard with surprise the news from Allahabad and Calcutta about the ban on Pandit Malaviya to enter Calcutta under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Acting Governor of Bengal has more or less yielded to influence of the Party of Sir Abdur Rahim is the general comment on the prohibition order. Evidently Sir Hugh Stephenson wants to throw his weight during his brief spell of administration on the side of the Muslims and make an impression on East Bengal.

Pandit Malaviya's reply to the Chief Presidency Magistrate refusing to submit to his "illegal and unjustifiable" order and his decision to proceed to Calcutta is now the chief topic in both official and non-official circles, where there is a belief that the Bengal Government might, in the end, be prevailed upon to withdraw the order.

WILL PANDIT JOIN HONOURED RANKS?

No doubt if Sir Hugh Stephenson's Government persists in the blunder Pandit Malaviya may be arrested, thus enabling the Pandit of Allahabad to join the ranks of those, who at some time or other, been in the lock-up, if not in jails. Pandit Malaviya's telegram to the Chief Presidency Magistrate is stated in non-official circles as the only reply which that veteran Congressman and politician of forty years' experience could have given to the sensation mongering action of Sir Hugh Stephenson.

VOTE OF CENSURE ON BENGAL GOVERNMENT?

If Pandit Malaviya is arrested, then it is very likely that the first sitting in the Assembly may be utilised for a vote of censure on the Bengal Government for having arrested one of its distinguished members on flimsy ground and it is practically certain, that the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, the President of the Assembly, will allow a motion for adjournment whatever the official view might be. The need for the Swarajist attendance in the Assembly is, therefore, considered essential, so that they may join in the voice of protest that will be raised against, what now appears to be the inevitable arrest of Pandit Malaviya. That the order is an infringement of the elementary rights of citizenship and a serious inroad on the cause of freedom is the comment in the non-official circles, where it is felt that Lord Irwin will not allow the reputation, he has already gained to be sullied by an action of his subordinate, without consulting the Government of India.

Pandit Malaviya is starting from Allahabad for Calcutta to-morrow by the Punjab Mail and it is hoped that Sir Hugh Stephenson will have discretion and judgment enough to cancel the order and allow the Pandit to carry on his unobjectionable political campaign.

TEXT OF THE ORDER,

PANDITJI'S PRESENCE "LIKELY TO LEAD TO DISTURBANCES."

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 4.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who had planned to leave Allahabad on the 6th for Calcutta and then eave for Bilaspur arriving there on the 9th instant, Raipur on the 10th, Nagpur on the 11th, Jubbulpur on the 12th, return to Allahabad on the 13th and leave for Simla on the 15th August, was served the following order under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code under the signature of the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta at his residence in Gerge Town, Allahabad, this afternoon:—

"To Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya of Allahabad:—

Whereas it has been made to appear to

(Continued on next page.)

REVOLT IN GOA

GOVERNOR UNDER ARREST

A SHORT-LIVED MILITARY COUP.

GOA, Aug. 5.

A small military revolution broke out here on Sunday, but it was short lived. Three garrison commanding officers waited on the Acting Governor, Commander Moraes, on Sunday, the 1st August, and demanded the suspension of the new Officers' Pay Act. Moraes referred the matter to Lisbon Government, simultaneously requesting his dismissal from the Governor's charge, if the suspension was granted. Before Lisbon had answered, the officers intimated Moraes on Monday that he must withdraw from the Government. He refused, whereupon they took him to Cabo Palace and detained him there.

Col. Sequeira assumed the Governorship. The Lisbon Government did not recognise the military government, ordered that, the three officers be dismissed from their charges and their immediate embarkation to Lisbon. Moraes resumed his duty last evening and dismissed the three officers. Then he transferred his powers for reasons of health to the Attorney-General. The new Governor-General is expected within a fortnight.—A. P.

SALE OF AMMUNITION TO TURKEY.

DEBATE IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The House of Commons to-day by 173 votes to 49 defeated the Labourite proposal to adjourn for summer recess till 17th August instead of 9th November in view of the Coal stoppage. The Labourites contended that the situation might change in the next three weeks and the House should be in session in order to effect a peaceful settlement.

Sir Austen Chamberlain said that sixteen days of Parliamentary time had been devoted to coal discussions without powerfully contributing to a solution of the dispute which could be ended by the parties to the dispute. After the Labourite motion had been defeated in practically empty house on a motion of adjournment was debated the Anglo-American debt settlement, coal stoppage and other matters.

The Commons will meet at brief intervals at the end of August, September and October to renew the Emergency Regulations if the dispute was still in existence.

AMMUNITION TO TURKEY.

In the course of a debate on the motion of adjournment of Parliament Com. Kenworthy raised the question of sale of a hundred thousand army rifles and a hundred million rounds of ammunition to Turkey, which, he described, was most unfortunate at a time when the disarmament conference was pending. He considered that Government's right to veto export of arms should have been applied in this case.

Sir A. Chamberlain replied that he was informed that no such sale had occurred. Enquiries were made of a private British firm, but no business had resulted. It was necessary that anyone desiring to export arms from Britain should obtain a license from Government, but it was not the practice to refuse a license to British traders unless it was contrary to public interest. There was nothing in our relations with Turkey to prevent a British manufacturer from obtaining an order which if not placed here would be placed elsewhere.—Reuter.

A HUGE HOAX.

PUBLIC HOODWINKED FROM DAY TO DAY.

A QUESTION OF POLICY, SAYS SIR L. HEPPER.

CRIMINAL WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY.

On Thursday, the examiantion of Sir Lawless Hepper before the Back Bay Committee was finished and at the end he must have surely heaved a sigh of relief. He took up all along his evidence the attitude of an administrative head who thought his duty was to carry out the instructions of Sir George Buchanan or the Government of Bombay. Whatever he felt on the question, he said, he communicated to the Government and as a matter of policy, he could not take the public into confidence. He repudiated absolutely the allegations of Mr. K.F. Nariman in regard to bribery, jobbery and jugglery in his Department and expressed an optimistic view in regard to the future of the scheme. The Chairman asked Sir Lawless if Sir George Lloyd had consulted any other engineer, expert, or any other man in the world in regard to the scheme besides Sir George Buchanan to which Sir Lawless replied: "I could not say, I had no record." Except the dredgers witness thought the scheme had worked satisfactorily. Mr. Billimoria put several pertinent questions in regard to his responsibility as the head of the Department, but Sir Lawless threw the same upon Sir George Buchanan.

At the outset the Chairman announced that it was Sir Lawless Hepper who on the previous day in reply to a question from Sir F. Hopkinson had said that the works at the Marine Lines were started for propaganda purposes and that Sir F. Hopkinson had merely repeated his words.

The Chairman also desired to announce through the press that in 1912 Mr. Kidd is reported to have made 1159 borings and the Committee were anxious to be in touch with any gentleman who had witnessed the said borings. The Committee, he said also had cabled to Mr. Kidd to give names of the gentlemen, as their evidence was necessary to appreciate the financial aspect of the question.

Asked by Sir F. Hopkinson whether it would be possible to fill block No. 8 by "Murrum" in a short time, Sir L. Hepper replied in the negative.

HEPPER'S "HAPPY" STAFF.

Q.—Is all your staff connected with dredging in a happy or unhappy state of mind?

A.—Happy state of mind.

Q.—Not thoroughly disappointed?

A.—I don't think so. They have small grievances.

Q.—I am not concerned with small grievances. What I want to know is whether they are disheartened. I suggest to you that they are thoroughly disheartened. I should be heart-broken by the result I see.

Witness did not give any reply.

Q.—Supposing Government decided to go on with block Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 6, have you come to the definite conclusion how to do them?

A.—No.

The witness then read a memorandum of a conference held between Sir George Buchanan, Mr. Lewis and the witness in London, in August, 1920. There, Sir George Buchanan began by saying that the Government of Bombay had now directed that the work should proceed at both ends simultaneously.

Sir Frederick: He does not state there that he had protested that it might be a very extravagant method?

No, he did not. He accepted the wish of the Government.

The President: On the 12th August the Directorate of Development had not been created?

No.

At that consultation it was known that you were ultimately going to be the Director?

Yes.

Sir Frederick: From these telegrams it appears that it was the instruction of the Government of Bombay to begin the wall at both ends?

I think it was.

Government was not warned at that time. But if the wall was to be built at all from Marine Lines, I don't think it could have been deferred till 1929 as you suggested?

No.

The witness agreed with a suggestion made by Sir Frederick Hopkinson that allowing for every reasonable margin the whole scheme would require 16 or 17 years to finish if dredging were continued. That would bring the completion to the year 1938 or 1939.

MERE GUESS—NOT AN ESTIMATE.

Replying to Sir Frederick Hopkinson, witness admitted that the estimate of Sir George Buchanan of 1919 of Rs. 75 lakhs for the drains, etc., was a mere guess, though it went by the dignified name of an estimate.

Sir Lawless replied to another question of the same member that the quantity of silting materials available to be pumped from Back Bay was 15 million cubic yards. He understood from the Chief Engineer that the figure had since been revised and further borings had been made.

SANCTION FOR THE SCHEME.

Witness then read cables which had passed between the Secretary of State for India and the Government of Bombay, dated 15th and 17th July 1920, in regard to the starting of the Reclamation work simultaneously at both ends, following one from Sir George Curtis stating "work may start from both ends."

Continuing witness said in view of the present plant he expected the completion of the work in 1939.

MR. NARIMAN'S CHARGES

Examined by Mr. S. B. Billimoria witness repudiated the allegations levelled by Mr. K. F. Nariman in regard to the jobbery, bribery and jugglery against his department. He gathered from the correspondence that the Government of India regarded the Scheme as ambitions.

Q.—Could you tell us how and under what circumstances the Government of India and the Secretary of State were induced to sanction and approve of this scheme?

A.—I have no further information than what is recorded in the correspondence. Besides after the correspondence was sent to the Government of India, Sir George Buchanan was sent for at Delhi to explain in regard to the Scheme and what happened there I do not know.

Q.—Do you know besides Sir George Buchanan, Mr. Monie also discussed the whole thing with Government of India?

A.—I do not know.

BUCHANAN'S ORIGINAL ESTIMATE.

Q.—The original estimate of Sir George Buchanan was Rs. 367 lakhs?

A.—Yes.

Q.—The Scheme appealed to the Government of India as holding out a reasonable prospect being a productive one?

A.—Yes.

—In view of that belief the Government of India sanctioned the Scheme?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know if there was any immediate necessity to embark upon the Scheme?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—In 1914 you expressed your opinion about the Reclamation of the North of Bombay City, do you hold that opinion even now?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you express your opinion to the Government of Bombay in regard to the project of Sir George Buchanan?

A.—No.

"I HAD DONE MY DUTY."

Mr. Billimoria: Will you kindly let us know what were the circumstances that led to the estimates being doubled within the space of a few months between the year 1920-21?

Witness: Since Sir George Buchanan prepared his estimates, the prices of stores, plant and material of all kinds had risen up to the extent of nearly 75 per cent.

Sir Lawless, continuing, stated that he informed the Government of Bombay and not the Government of India of this vital increase in the estimate from four to seven crores and he had done his duty.

Mr. Billimoria: None of these estimates have come to be true?

Sir Lawless Hepper pausing, Mr. Billimoria asked us to the cause of the failure of the project.

Witness: I attribute it solely to the dredging and nothing else.

Mr. Billimoria: In the face of such varied and important changes you did not think it advisable to take the public into your confidence.

Witness: It was considered by Government at a special conference held at Poona and it was decided to write a letter at once to Sir George Buchanan and it was also decided that no further action could very well be taken as the matter was under the consideration of the Advisory Committee and that their report should be awaited and afterwards given to the public

Replying to another question witness stated that pending the report they arranged to suspend the work on the sea wall and on all the storm water drains.

Mr. Billimoria: If you won't take an affront at my remark, did you not think as the administrative head of such a big department as the Development Directorate dealing with public finance that it was nothing short of criminal negligence to keep the public in the dark as to the true state of affairs?

"NOT MY BUSINESS."

Sir Lawless: I do not think that it has ever been my business as Director of the Development Directorate to give information to the public on questions which involve matters of policy. I have always understood that it was a matter for Government and that I was to keep the Government fully supplied and they would decide what to do in the way of publicaion and so on. My business has always been in the beginning to try and get the work done.

A STRAIGHT QUESTION.

Mr. Billimoria: Supposing you were the Managing Director of a limited company and keep off such material and vital information from the shareholders, you know that you will be held legally responsible for your actions?

Witness: Government were in possession of the full information as to what was going on and I could not take the responsibility myself of giving information to the public.

Mr. Billimoria: Do you want to throw the entire blame on the Government of Bombay?

Witness: Not necessarily. My point is I have given all the necessary information to Government and I do not think that any information was withheld from the public.

Mr. Billimoria: We find in your reports published year after year the happy phrase, "Steady Progress." The work proceeds smoothly. The Reclamation and Housing Schemes made satisfactory progress. What do you mean by "steady progress" when you know that the work was very unsatisfactory all along, the dredgers had failed, the estimates are practically doubled and absolutely out of the mark. What do you

(Continued on page 8.)

A HUGE HOAX.

(Continued from page 7).

mean by informing the public that the progress was steady?

Witness: The work on the sea wall was going on satisfactorily and the dredgers are working. Sir George Buchanan satisfied the Government that the first year should not be taken as the criterion and that no conclusion should be based on that and Government have agreed that the season 1924-25 should be awaited and that the first season was only a trial one.

President: There should be no suppression of material facts, on the other hand they must not create panic by making frightening statements.

WHY HE DIDN'T SPEAK OUT?

Witness: I could have made statements in the reports, but I am quite sure that I would be taken to task by Government for doing it. I felt that the position was difficult and left the whole thing for Government to decide.

Mr. Billimoria: The statements made in your report are not correct.

Witness: I will not be prepared to agree to that. The statements are correct, but there are very material omissions.

Mr. Billimoria: Would those omissions mislead the public?

Witness: Quite possibly.

To further questions Sir Lawless stated that he would attribute the failure of the whole project to Sir George Buchanan and his firm of engineers.

EXAMINATION AFTER LUNCH.

In the afternoon after lunch Mr. Billimoria continued the examination of Sir Lawless Hepper.

Witness told that Lewis was employed previously by Sir George Buchanan on reclamation work in Mesopotamia.

Q.—Had he any experience of local conditions?

A.—No.

Q.—Do you think he had sufficient experience or capabilities to undertake such huge work?

A.—I think he had.

Q.—He was not under your guidance?

A.—In technical matters he was under Sir George Buchanan's instructions.

Witness was then asked several questions in regard to Chowpaty, Mahim and Juhu seaface where monsoon had played havoc in previous years and the witness said the reclamation works was in no way responsible for it. Such incidents had occurred long before the recamation work was undertaken.

Referring to the health of the city witness said Government had appointed a very strong sanitary committee who had very carefully watched the conditions caused by the reclamation works. The anti-malarial measures adopted by the medical expert he said had been very much successful in reducing the prevalence of malaria in the city.

Mr. Billimoria then put the witness some question in regard to the report issued by the Director of the Development Department in 1921 and asked him if he had discussed financial matters with the Advisory Committee and the witness replied in the negative and said the terms of reference directed him to discuss only on the progress of the work and the sale of the land etc.

Q.—Did not any member of the committee complain that they did not get the information they wanted.

A.—None that I know of. The Advisory Committee later on became the Special Committee.

Q.—Did any member resign?

A.—Mr. Manmohandas Ramji did.

Q.—Did you enquire why he resigned?

A.—No. I understood that that he resigned because the views he held did not correspond with with the views held by the Indian Merchants Chamber.

Q.—Not for the suppression of facts of your department?

A.—No.

HE HAD MISGIVINGS.

Witness was then referred to his reports for 1922 and 1923 where he had stated that the work of the reclamation had progressed steadily etc. in accordance with the programme and was asked if the statements made in the reports were true when as a matter of fact the condition was not so, witness replied up to that time no dredger was working. He felt misgivings in 1924 and in 1925 came to the conclusion that Sir George Buchanan's estimates were not justified.

Q.—Did you bring this to the notice of the public?

A.—I brought this to the notice of the Government.

A QUESTION OF POLICY.

Chairman.—What would have been better to set out the matter or to conceal the matter?

Witness.—I had to consider—.

Chairman.—Consider the policy of course.

Witness.—The report was fully considered by the Government, Sir George Buchanan and if there was anything omitted Government would have asked me to supply the information.

Q.—Do you want to differentiate between the question of policy and the question of facts.

A. It is I think the question of policy.

Chairman.—In the report of 1924-25 a good deal could have been said which was not in fact said.

Witness.—The explanation is that at that time the whole question of Back Bay Reclamation was submitted to the Advisory Committee. The result of the work of 1924-25 was received by me in July 1925 and was communicated by me to the Government immediately and Sir George Buchanan. A meeting was held in Poona and it was decided to send a letter to Sir George Buchanan. The Government also decided to wait till the report of the Advisory Committee was out.

Q.—Do you agree with the majority report or the minority report?

A.—Majority report.

Referring to his report of 1925 in which Sir Lawless Hepper said the work had made steady and satisfactory progress, Mr. Billimoria said it was a very bold statement.

The Chairman interrupting said Sir Lawless had already told the Committee that it was a question of policy. Otherwise he would have written in different tenor.

Mr. Billimoria then questioned the witness in regard to Mr. Manu Subedar.

WHY INFORMATION WAS HELD FROM MR. M. SUBEDAR.

Q.—Do you know that Mr. Manu Subedar complained that certain information was held back and the blame was thrown at your doors?

A.—The terms of reference to the Advisory Committee were to advise the Government how far their activity should be continued or curtailed. Mr. Subedar took the view that he had a right to make enquiry as a representative of Indian Merchants Chamber into carrying out the whole question of the scheme and began to ask a large number of questions. The Advisory Committee decided that in view of the terms of the reference they did not want to see the papers. I discussed the matter with the Hon. Minister-in-charge and it was decided to give him the information. But there was little delay in the beginning as Mr. Subedar wanted to go outside the terms of the Committee.

Q.—Did the Government object to give the papers?

A.—No, on the other hand I was asked to give the information. After we gave him the information, Mr. Subedar was satisfied.

Witness was then asked questions in regard to the Marine Lines property and he said that belonged to the Government of India who as he understood wanted Rs. 200 per square yard.

Mr. Billimoria then read before the Committee several passages from the report prepared by Messrs. Jacob and Davis, engineers in 1914 at the instance of Sir Ratan Tata in which they advised that the reclamation scheme if launched would yield a highly doubtful return and the Government should hesitate before embarking on such a scheme to which witness said it was 13 years ago in pre-war days. When witness was reminded that Improvement Trust had a number of plots which they could not dispose of, and whether in view of the estates at Ballard Pier, Churchgate and Hornby Road, it would be a paying proposition for the Reclamation Scheme at a high rental as Rs. 90 per square yard, to get purchasers witness said buildings could be built according to requirement both for residential and office purposes and he expressed his optimism for its success.

Asked later if he was connected with the Indian Construction Company witness replied in the negative.

Q. Do you know Col. Gragewood?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Is it to your knowledge that some highly placed Govrnhent official promised Col. Gragewood the contract of the reclamation?

A.—Mr. Mead had sent a letter to Col Gragewood.

Chairman.—Let us have the name of the gentleman. It's no use saying high official. We will exempt Mr. Mead or condemn Mr. Mead after enquiry.

Asked if it was true that the Port Trust had written off the value of "Kalu" as it had rendered sufficient service witness said he did not know. On the other hand he said the Government of India had paid a high price for it.

Chairman.—Government of India had paid £75,000.

In regard to Kandivili works witness said it was not true that quandaries were exhausted. All the plant and machinery were working there except one which had cost £9,000 but that too necessary for their work.

Replying to Sir F. Hopkinson witness said Sir George Buchanan had never complained that the dredgers were mishandled.

Chairman.—Do you know whether Sir George Lloyd consulted any engineer at all up to August 1926 apart from Sir George Buchanan?

A.—I am afraid I could not say. I was not in Bombay myself. I see no record.

Chairman.—Sir George Buchanan's report was in October 1919. Sir George Lloyd came out on 16th December 1918. He succeeded Lord Willingdon. The question of reclamation arose in Lord Willingdon's time. On 16th December 1918 the Government of Bombay wired to India Office in regard to Back Bay Scheme. So the Government of Bombay found this matter as one of the most prominent before them. Can you give me name of any engineer, any expert, any P. W. D. man, anybody in the world whom Sir George Lloyd may have consulted as regards the practicability of the scheme?

A.—No I am not able to do it.

Chairman.—The Committee would like to know whether after the report of Sir George Buchanan was received Sir George Lloyd or any other member of the Bombay Government consulted any other experts?

A.—I am unable to say whether they did so or not.

RESIGNS TO HIS LOT.

Witness said his salary was Rs. 6,000 which was reduced to Rs. 4,000 now not as a retrenchment but after five years his successor's salary was marked at Rs. 4,000 and he having completed the five years the Government had asked him to accept Rs. 4,000 owing to the present circumstances. The retrenchment effected in his department was Rs. 90,000 a year.

At this stage Sir Lawless Hepper's examination was finished and the Committee adjourned till Monday, 11 a.m.

COMMUNAL CONFLICT AVERTED.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

How an incident calculated to lead to communal tension was averted by the good sense and timely action of the leaders is just reported from Jalpaiguri. It appears that a Hindu woman, with two little boys, was found lying seriously ill near a hospital and was given shelter in the hospital. Later she died. The authorities were thinking of sending the boys to an orphanage, when on the night of July 3 the boys were found missing. The police took up the matter for enquiry and after a month the boys were traced in a Muslim house, with Muslim names and in Muslim clothes. The boys were produced before a Magistrate this afternoon and it has been decided to send them back to the orphanage. The incident created some sensation between the two communities for a while.—Free Press.

SATHE-PARANJPE SCHEME ACCEPTED.

KILLING OF ANIMALS IN PUBLIC.

BILL PASSES INTO ACT.

BOMBAY COUNCIL TO BE PROROGUED TO-DAY.

(By Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Aug. 5.

Discussion was more animated than usual and the public galleries were full to day. Mr. Bole's question elicited important information about corruption in the Bombay City Police Force and the effect made by the present Commissioner to rid it of its black sheep. Replying to Dr. Paranjpye, the Hon. Mr. Jadhav admitted that Mr. F. Shirras was now no longer in Bengal Educational Service and yet in appointing him, acting Principal of Gujarat College he had not superseded the claims of other officers.

MAKING VIRTUE OUT OF NECESSITY.

That eternal question, the Sathe Paranjpye Scheme came in for a full dress debate and the Minister, who had hitherto opposed it seeing that elections were approaching when he would have to go before his electors begging for their votes and perhaps might be asked to give an account of his three years' stewardship of the Educational Department, gave his qualified support. The Hon. Mr. Jadhav's achievements have indeed, been poor, but to have rejected the resolution now would have been a tactical blunder on his part, and this he was unwilling to do. He knows full well that there is no harm in giving his lip-sympathy to his resolution, as it will enable him to catch a few more votes at the next elections. At its best the resolution is a pious one, and will never be put into force, whoever is made the Minister of Education. Mr. Jadhav who had consistently failed to put the Scheme into effect therefore, finding that the forces opposed to him were too many, thought it prudent to say that he was the servant of the majority in the House and would accept its decision.

Mr. Deo, who had sponsored the resolution, frankly admitted that he cared more for the teachers than for the inner workings of the Brahmin-non-Brahmin politics. Both, Mr. Jadhav and Dr. Paranjpye declined to accept any responsibility for shelving the Sathe-Paranjpye Scheme, but the former admitted eventually that both of them were partly responsible for it. However, since the resolution was a harmless one even Sir Chunilal did not oppose it and every member put on the best face, and readily accepted it.

The amendment to the City of Bombay Police Act, was discussed at some length and many efforts were made to shelve it, but without avail. The many amendments were rejected after a protracted struggle and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

When Mr. Bole's resolution for allowing the Depressed Classes the use of public tanks and wells was placed on the anvil, it was found that Mr. Angadi, who was hitherto posing as the champion of the Backward Classes, when it came to distribution of jobs was not favourably inclined towards it and he loftily assured the mover that while he sympathised with his object it would be disastrous to accept the resolution. So much for his sympathy for the backward classes. Mr. Noor Mahomed had no difficulty in showing up the pretensions of the non-Brahmin Party as the champions of the Backward Classes. Before the Council could vote, the debate was adjourned. The President informed the House that the Governor would prorogue the Council to-morrow at 6-40 p.m.

When the Council met to-day Mr. Bole asked for the number of Police officers dismissed or degraded during the last two years in Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. Hotson answered: "Six were dismissed, three were discharged, the services of three were dispensed with, four were degraded, the pay of eight was reduced and the increments of pay were withheld from three.

MIDDLE CLASS UNEMPLOYMENT.

Mr. Lalji Naranji asked about the prevalence of unemployment among the middle classes and the steps taken by the Government. The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said, that the Government were aware that unemployment prevailed to some extent in Bombay but they were not aware of any marked unemployment elsewhere in the Presidency.

To further questions about unemployment the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said that the Government had obtained information through the Labour Office and nothing further could be done in the matter Dr. Paranjpye asked about the appointment of Mr. F. Shirras, The Hon. Mr. Jadhav answered that Mr. Shirras lien on a post in the Indian Educational Service in Bengal was removed on his appointment as the Director of Labour Office. He was, however, regarded by the Secretary of State as continuing to be a member of the Service through his lien was removed. There was a vacancy of a Professor of Economics and there had been no supersession of any officer either Indian or European.

Mr. Dadabhai Desai asked whether Mr. Shirras' appointment was on the Reserved side and now he was on the Transferred side.

The Hon. Mr. Jadhav:—Yes, he was.

Mr. Dadubhai asked whether there was no supersession in this case to which Mr. Jadhav answered there was no supersession.

After the motion of Mr. Lalji Naranji, asking for the adjournment of the House for discussing the Currency Commission Report was disallowed, Mr. S.S. Deo's resolution for paying primary teachers according to Sathe-Paranjpye Scheme from March 1926, was taken up.

AN ELECTIONEERING STUNT.

Mr. Jadhav said, he could understand why the resolution was brought forward, for the elections were coming and some of the new candidates had promised to support the teachers' demand. Several members objected to this remark and the President said that Mr. Jadhav had not imputed any motion to them.

The Hon. Mr. Jadhav continuing said the complete adoption of the Sathe-Paranjpye Scheme would not help the teachers. The modified scheme was really the child of Dr. Paranjpye although he was afraid to own it now. But he personally had adopted that Scheme license. It was just and he had no choice in the matter as the Budget was already framed and he was given Rs. 7 lakhs extra. The Council had approved of it and they could not now blame him for it. The Survi scheme was approved by the Council and they could not shirk their responsibility but then the application of Sathe Scheme would not satisfy the teachers as the real object of the Scheme was to give rapid promotions to teachers and not increase their salary. There were now 660,000 pupils and 25,000 teachers and when compulsory education was introduced, there would be 20 lakhs of students and 70,000 teachers and if the Scheme were adopted the number would be too much on the taxpayer. If they desired they could bring proposals for fresh taxation, together with the Scheme and hte Government would be pleased to consider them.

Mr. A. N. Surve disowned his scheme as he had very little to do with it and he was needlessly blamed in the matter. Personally he was not only for Mr. Sathe Scheme but he would gladly double the salaries of teachers.

Mr. Dadubhai Desai was disappointed with the ministerial statement and asked the Hon. Mr. Jadhav to put the Scheme into force.

WOULD THAT IT WERE SO.

Mr. Deo replying said that Dr. Paranjpye had now realised the mistake made by him when he was a minister and he hoped the present minister would do the same now. Personally he was not concerned with elections and he had brought this resolution forward merely for the purpose of doing justice to the teachers. He was glad that in all the side issues brought not a single argument was brought against the Scheme and he assured the House that it was not a Brahmin or non-Brahmin question. Was it possible for them to carry their minister with them at least on the last day of the Council for then it would be a spectacle for the gods to see.

The Hon. Mr. Jadhav said that the policy of Transferred side was the policy of the majority of the House and the Minister had either to resign or carry it out.

The motion was adopted.

KILLING OF ANIMALS IN PUBLIC STREETS.

The Hon. Mr. Hotson then presented the Select Committee's report on the Bill to amend the City of Bombay Police Act 1902. The amendments made in the Bill were that the powers given to the Police should be restricted to animals found in streets or public places other than places of worship. Bulls and cows were excluded from the operation of the Act and a new clause was inserted to provide for the removal of an animal without causing great suffering and the veterinary surgeon was allowed to permit the animal was to be screened from public gaze while being destroyed.

Mr. Bole moved his resolution asking the Government not to give grants to such municipalities and local boards as did not give effect to the resolutions of the Council, allowing Depressed Classes to make use of tanks, wells, dharmashalas, etc., built and conducted by such local bodies.

Mr. S. N. Angadi said if the resolution were put into force they would meet with strong opposition.

He opposed it and said the time was not ripe for such a step.

The Thakore Sahib of Kerwada promised to support it.

Mr. Kambli also supported it.

Mr. Noor Mahomed said it was unfortunate that a member of the non-Brahmin Party who had come there with the support of Backward Classes should have opposed the resolution. That showed that the non-Brahmin Party was not founded on very great principles, when it refused to do justice to the poor Depressed Classes. Both the Hindus and Muslims in Sind had no such prejudices and he supported the measure.

Sir Gulamhussein said he sympathised with the resolution more than anybody else as he had done much for Depressed Classes.

Mr. Joshi:—"Self-praise" (laughter.)

Sir Gulamhussein said that while others had spoken on the platforms, he protected the rights of this class by statute. It was not a practical proposition to accept it and the resolution gave more power to the Government which was opposed to their democratic ideas. Dr. Paranjpye moved an amendment substituting the words "to reduce any discretionary grants to any municipalities or local boards in the case of these bodies" for the words "not to give any grants to local boards etc."

The Council then adjourned.

MALAVIYA TO DEFY ORDER.

(Continued from previous page).

me you intend to enter the town of Calcutta on or about the 4th day of August 1926.

That considering the present state of communal feelings in the Town of Calcutta between the Hindu and Mahommedan communities your presence in the Town of Calcutta is likely to lead to a disturbance of public tranquility.

That since the outbreak of communal riots in the town of Calcutta on the 2nd April 1926 you have made public utterances in Calcutta which were likely to excite feelings of the aforesaid communities and that in the present circumstances your presence in Calcutta and your addresses to different bodies of men are likely to lead to disturbances of public tranquility.

Therefore, I do hereby prohibit you under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code from entering the town of Calcutta or remaining therein and I strictly warn and enjoin you not to disobey the said order."

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BAN.

AN ELOQUENT COMMENTARY ON BIRKENHEAD'S STATEMENT.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

In connection with the orders that had been passed against Pandit Malaviya and Dr. B. S. Moonjee, Mr. D. P. Khaitan in the course of a letter to the Governor says:

"I do not know on what materials and allegations the order was applied for and obtained. Nor do I know whether your Excellency or the Government of Bengal was consulted in the matter. As far as I know, the proposed visit of Pandit Malaviya and Dr. Moonji to Calcutta was in connection with the Responsive Co-operation movement, for which Government should not have any lack of sympathy. As far as I know, the visit is not in connection with the question of communal tension. The ban on Pandit Malaviya and Dr. Moonjee was, to say the least, unfortunate and inexpedient and liable to the interpretation that the authorities are actively against the growth of Responsive Co-operation movement. Assuming that Pandit Malaviya and his colleagues of the Hindu Sabha are undesirable, the result of the ban will be, that those who do not actually sympathise with or support them will be turned into their supporters and the greatest possible friction will be gratuitiously caused and will find undesirable vent.

"From another point of view, the proposed action will be deplorable and the gradual lessening of communal tension towards which the recently reconstituted Conciliation Board is expected to contribute so much will be jeopardised. The exclusion of Pandit Malaviya and Dr. Moonje from Calcutta without sufficient reason, while far more objectionable and aggressive Mahomedan leaders are allowed to carry on their campaign of bitterness, will be an eloquent and telling commentary on Lord Birkenhead's recent pronouncement."—Free Press.

GUJRAT COLLEGE.

APPOINTMENT OF PRINCIPAL.

Mr. G. I. Patel (Ahmedabad Millowners' Association): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) The period of service in the Educational Department put in by Mr. Divatia, the acting Principal of the Gujarat College, and Mr. Shirras in this Presidency;

(b) whether Mr. Shirras belongs to the Bengal Educational Service;

(c) whether he could be reverted to Bengal from which province he had come to Bombay;

(d) the reasons why Mr. Shirras, who has not served a single day in the Educational Service of this province was appointed as Principal of the Gujarat College, overriding the claims of Mr Divatia who had already held that post with credit and satisfaction?

The Honourable Mr. B. V. Jadhav: (a) On 16th July 1926, Mr. Divatia's total service in the Government Educational Department will be 14 years. Mr. G. Findlay Shirras's service in the same Department in this Presidency and on the same date will be 4 months and 15 days.

(b) He belonged to the Bengal Educational Service prior to his transfer as Director, Labour Office.

(c) The answer is in the negative.

(d) Mr. Shirras having joined the Indian Educational Service in 1909 and Mr. Divatia having been appointed to that service in 1920, the appointment of Mr. Shirras as Principal of the Gujarat College does not in any way override the claims of Mr. Divatia.

THE POOR PENALISED.

(Continued from page 7.)

it, namely, the discussion of the Currency Commission's report by the Assembly. But the tragedy has already began. India will lose only 50 crores of rupees per year on her foreign trade. Her internal or domestic trade is about twenty times and this will mean an additional loss of about 100 crores per year to the producer and indigenous manufacturer. This is the Royal gift of the Royal and Loyal Commission. I trust some member of the Assembly will move an address to the King-Emperor. Nor is this all. The honest gold standard is to be still far away in the regions of uncertain future. Instead, we have a peculiar hybrid of the Royal brand under whose regime gold currency in actual circulation will be present by its absence. A Gold standard without a Gold currency in actual circulation will be regarded by ordinary intelligent human beings as "Hamlet" without the Prince of Denmark. But everything is possible with our new Shakespeare of Indian finance.

But what is the remedy? Boycott the hybrid currency and I trust the Indian Merchants' Chamber, now that they are disillusioned will take the lead and start an all-India agitation and let us hope Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas will be in the forefront. So far each of us is concerned let us bear in mind "The thief is out and let us take care of our pockets."

BRITAIN'S BANKRUPTCY!

MR. B. F. BHARUCHA'S CONDEMNATION.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

Does not the Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency betray the bankruptcy of Britain in clear cut terms.

Whether that Bankruptcy is political, industrial, economic, intellectual or moral, one need not analyse at present. Thus much is plain, that a highly civilised Christian people, that styles themself as the Trustees of India, are out to squeeze out their ward, who saved them during the last War! All the abolition of the Excise Duty, or the imposition of Tariff Duty, or Bounty to steel Industry is nullified by a singe stroke of eighteen pence per rupee!

How long will Heaven permit this inequity!

PARSI RAJKEYA SABHA'S PROTEST.

APPEAL TO SWARAJISTS.

Parsi Rajkeya Subha condemns the Currency Report, and still more the Government of India's acceptance thereof whereby the Exchange is fixed at eighteen pence per rupee, against the unanimous demand of the whole country, entailing an annual loss of over fifty crores of rupees on poor India and dealing a terrible blow to India's Agriculture, Industry and Trade. The Sabha requests the Swarajists to attend the coming session of the Assembly in full strength and throw out this ruinous Report without fail.

CURRENCY COMMISSION'S REPORT.

INDIAN PRESS COMMENTS.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

The Nationalist Press commenting on the Currency Commission's Report deplores the stabilisation of rupee at 1sh. 6d. Both the "Forward" and the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" entirely agree with Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas's plea for fixing the rupee at sixteen pence. Referring to the suggestion for establishment of a Central Bank, the "Patrika" says: it is also of the utmost importance to consider whether the Imperial Bank of India should be converted into a central bank.

The "Englishman" says the recommendation to form a central bank or "Reserve Bank of India" is the most important innovation suggested by the Commssion.—A.P.

"Forward" says, "The Commission have, indeed, shown too much concern for various European and other countries and too little for India."

The "Statesman" says, "The Commissioners have no vision of India as a lost dominion, but as one that is destined to play an ever greater part in the world commerce."—Free Press.

The "Pioneer" generally supports the recommendations of the Currency Commission. Regarding Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas' minute of dissent, it says that some of his arguments can be readily but courteously brushed aside.—Free Press.

The "Madras Mail" says: Whatever criticism may be advanced on the Commission's recommendations, it must be conceded that the members have fulfilled faithfully and thoroughly the task set before them.

The "Hindu" says that recommendations justify in some respects the grave apprehensions felt that it was appointed to register the decisions already reached by Simla and Whitehall with regard to the proposal to stabilise the rupee at 18 pence. The paper thinks that to saddle India with 18 pence the rupee at a time when opinion on the matter is so sharply divided and when it has not and cannot have the support of the really representative legislature in the country, will be a huge folly. The possibilities for mischief of which are great.

LANCASHIRE MERCHANTS PLEASED.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The stabilisation of the rupee at eighteen pence is welcomed by the Lancashire merchants, declared Mr. J. Rodier, the chairman of the India section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, while in fact the stabilisation was all in favour of trade. Altogether the currency report seemed to recommend the best changes that could be made at present.—Reuter.

EDUCATION.

HIGHER EDUCATION OF INDIAN WOMEN.

THE PRESENT POSITION.

(BY PROF. DHONDO KESHAV KARVE).

In the course of an impressive article in a recent issue of "Kesari," Prof. Dhondo Keshav Karve, the founder of the Indian Women's University, Poona, observes:—

It is a matter for great satisfaction that of late there is a steady increase in the number of lady students who take to higher education. The community is in need of as many educated women as it can possibly have. . . . I request all lady students who are thinking of going in for higher education and also their guardians to pay particular attention to what I am going to say in this article.

It is not necessary for me to dwell at length on the special characteristics of the Maharashtriyans. Suffice to say that they have in them enough of courage to disregard their elders' words and cut out new paths. The habit of acting according to ancient ways is just as possible in educational as in religious or social matters. Just as regards dress, men's minds are drawn by fashion above all considerations of utility, so in educational matters it becomes difficult to go against fashion which has newly crept in. This, in my opinion, is what has happened with regard to higher education and I consider it my duty to place this opinion before the public. It seems to me that the condition of many lady students is like those who, deceived by the illusion caused by a mirage, find themselves neither on the one bank nor on the other.

TEN YEARS AGO.

About ten years ago, only a few people had the courage to keep their girls unmarried for a long time, and of these, still fewer gave the benefit of higher education to them. Very often it was only the intelligent girls that used to go forward and that too in the first stages of learning. But now even ordinary, middle-class people do not hesitate to keep their girls unmarried till 20—22 years of age. Almost all these girls take to higher education. Many intelligent girls have given a very good account of themselves in the examinations for which they sat along with clever students. Many have been able to secure good posts in the Educational Department. The success of these has induced many others to follow their example, so that as soon as a girl passes the Matriculation, she forthwith takes the road to College.

Ambition is a very good thing, but it is equally important to consider, "How far and what further?" It will be clear from the figures cited below how difficult it is for a good number of boys as well as girls to pass the University examinations in these days. The undue importance given to English, the necessity for teaching all subjects in that language, compulsory subjects like Mathematics for which many have no aptitude and the extent to which the conditions precedent for sitting for the Matriculation examination have increased— all these are the difficulties in the way of students passing the examinations. Our Mahila Vidyapith (Indian Women's University) has avoided a number of these. This year 435 students appeared for the Matriculation examination from two well-known schools in Poona. Of these 169 passed. Of the 1140 students who appeared for the B.A. examination no less than 540 failed in English essay-writing alone.

IDEAL OF EDUCATION.

It is essential that the ideal of education should be fixed beforehand. To train the intellect and influence the mind for the better is a good ideal. There is, of course, nothing degrading in keeping before us the ideal that, should necessity arise, the student should be in a position to earn a livelihood. Now let us see to what extent these ideals are capable of realisation in the case of our girls and what return we can hope to get for the trouble and expenditure incurred on their education. We can unhesitatingly say that the first of the above ideals is realised in the case of those who passed the B.A. examination. It is realised only partly in the case of those who have to leave College while studying for the Intermediate or B.A. examination; but in the case of those who do not go even for the Intermediate examination we may safely say that it is incapable of being realised to any measurable extent. One should not forget the large number of students, who in studying for these examinations, fail to pass them, but should take into account how many times they failed in the High School classes and how many times in the Matriculation examination itself.

Now let us turn to the second ideal. It is quite necessary for those who want to go in for Government medical education that they should be pass the Matriculation or the Inter Science examination. It should be possible even for mediocre girls to pass these examinations. But it often happens that even these examinations prove to be too difficult for them and are bound to be so hereafter also. After passing the medical examination it is easy to earn a livelihood, since the community is greatly indeed of lady doctors. Let us now consider the present condition of those who, going in for literary learning, become B.A.'s or struggle to become B.A.'s. These can hope to get employment only in the Educational Department. For women of Maharashtra there is only a Government High School at Poona and another at Amraoti in Berar; there are 4 secondary schools—at Thana, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Akola. In all these schools, teachers—men as well as women—have all been already appointed. So the only way of getting a Government appointment is by being appointed in any vacancy that may be caused by the retirement or death of one of these teachers. Private girls' schools are very few and the pay offered there is not attractive. It seems evident that girls from the Brahmin community who take to higher education are not thinking of securing clerkships. It would not, therefore, be wrong to say that collegiate education ending in B.A. has not been helpful in ensuring the means of livelihood.

Now let us have a look at the condition of girls from the Fergusson and New Poona Colleges in order to have an idea of their difficulties even after passing the Matriculation or the Previous examination. From 1913 to 1923, 68 girls passed the Previous examination from these two Colleges. Those who passed the examination in 1923 should have naturally passed the B.A. examination in 1926. Out of the 68 girls, 24 became graduates, 20 passed the Intermediate or Inter Science, while the remaining 24 did not even pass the Inter examination. In addition to this, there might have been eight or ten girls who after remaining in College for the whole year, had to leave it even without passing the Previous examination.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

The Indian Women's University has avoided many of the difficulties which beset the path of girl students. The entrance examination of the University corresponds to the Matriculation examination and is intended to prepare the mind, and I can unhesitatingly say that our G.A. corresponds to the B.A. of other Universities. It is true that it is ten years now since the commencement of the University. But it is only 5/6 years since its real work began, after the princely donation of the late Sir Vithaldas Thackersey. The work that has been accomplished in these few years is really satisfactory. If we look at the number of graduates from two important communities that have passed out of these two universities and then compare the figures, we shall get some idea of the valuable work done by our University. In the Gujarathi community the tendency for educating women is not very marked and the women do not take to English education with a view to get employment. So far, 16 girls from the Bombay University have become graduates; but in the last four years 12 Gujarathi girls have secured the degree of G.A. in the Women's University. Now the community which is most forward in the education of women and gets them educated with a view to employment is that of the Maharashtra Brahmins. Now let us look at the number of graduates from this community in both the Universities. Since 1902, 37 Maharashtra Brahmin girls have become graduates. Let us see what these are doing and of what service they are to the community. Out of the 37 graduates, 13 are working as teachers in Government Schools or other properous institutions. All these are in a prosperous condition and this makes many others follow their example. Of these 3 are unmarried, 11 have married themselves, 1 is working as a lady doctor, 2 are studying in the Law College for the LL.B. degree, 2 are dead and 8 are looking forward to marriage or employment.

PRESENT POSITION.

In the Women's University, since 1919, 27 Maharashtra Brahmin girls have passed the G.A. Of these, 1 is working as a teacher in the Government High School at Amraoti and 17 are teachers in private, secondary schools. Many of the latter schools have very poor funds and a good number of the teachers are working in a selfless manner: in fact, these lady graduates are actually conducting and supporting some of these schools in a heroic and selfless manner. If such graduates are satisfied with little and are prepared to work selflessly, there will not be any difficulty for the next 10-20 years for educated women to earn their livelihood. But to work in this manner requires courage and also a good leader. At present, primary education comes to an end in the case of girls who are 10 to 11 years of age. After that, they have still 4 to 5 years before them in which they can attend school before they are married. Even in some large towns and a large number of smaller ones there are no facilities for getting English education. If educated women go and start schools in such places, what national service they will be doing! The G.A.'s of the Women's University have already made a beginning in this direction. I have already said that 18 out of the 27 graduates of the University are already engaged in the sacred work of teaching of these 2 are married. Of the remaining 9, 4 are married and 5 are looking forward to marriage or employment. Of those who have become teachers two are members of the District School Board of Belgaum and Satara respectively and another is a member of the School Board of Sholapur Municipality.

The above will give some idea as to the work that is being done by the University for the community. It is good for girls to take all this into consideration and cut out their future path. Those whose minds are not drawn to the Indian Women's University should not sit quiet, but take to the other road and face all the difficulties there. There is bound to be some benefit at least from such a course of action. When we are beset by difficulties in our path, a new spirit manifests itself in us. But I doubt very much whether there will ever be such a spirit in the large number of students—boys and girls—who face the difficulties of the Bombay University or fail in the examinations of that University.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY.

Life-workers of the University with Prof. Karve (Founder) in the centre of the sitting row.

The University College Hostel building.

TO STUDY LAW.

Photo by Venkoba Rao

MISS JAMNA S. SHAHANI.

Who took an honours degree at B. A. this year and is now studying for LL.B. and M.A., in the newly opened Law College at Sind and is the first Sindhi girl to take up the Law course. She is the daughter of Principal Shahani of the D. J. Sind College.

YOUTH AND THE NATION.

GIRLS EDUCATION IN PERSIA.

The advance which Persia is making in matters educational will be inferred from the following extracts from a speech made by Dr. Millspaugh at the graduation of the American Girls' School, Teheran, on Friday, June 11th:—

"The American College, the American hands of its young men and its young women. These young men and young women of Persia are the inheritors of a history, of traditions, and of an ancient civilization. They are the future Persian people: a people that will surely possess the remarkable vitality, the quick intelligence, the vivid imagination, the industrial skill, the art, the poetry and the philosophy that have distinguished the Persian people through the centuries and that still win the respect, admiration and affection of all who know Persia. Perhaps, as we may find in transportation the key to unlock the economic resources of Persia so we may find in education the key that will unlock its far more valuable human treasures and human powers.

Persia, is richer in the raw materials of the mind and the spirit than it is in petroleum, minerals, forests and the soil. Every Persian whom I know recognises that the preservation of the civilization of this country, its progress and prosperity, the self-respect and the happiness of its people, depend on the establishment of appropriate and effective means of public instruction.

AIM OF EDUCATION.

In my opinion, the education that is established in Persia should aim to give to the young men and the young women of Persia a devotion to Persian tradition, love for all that is distinctive and best in Persian civilization and at the same time the practical knowledge by which to meet the urgent demands of the modern industrial world which are pressing on Persia and complicating its national life.

The progress made by Persia in Government and administration, in financial and economic affairs together with the unanimous determination of all Persians to set up in this country the necessary institutions of public instruction make certain that within a measurable period the promising potentialities of the Persian people will be on the way to full fruition.

Persia needs leadership: and the peculiar value of education lies in the fact that it makes leaders. For the salvation of Persia, it may not be necessary to wait for the entire population or even for an entire generation to be trained in schools and colleges. A dozen young Persians—even a single courageous young Persian—perhaps one of this year's graduates of this institution—may be the one who through example inspiration and leadership more influence for the better hundreds and thousands of his countrymen and through them determine the destiny of this country.

If I were to say a word to the young women who are graduated to-day, it would be this: You have had an exceptional opportunity. You have availed yourself of your opportunity. You have started on the road to a wider and a nobler life. With your advantages, you have acquired responsibilities. Up to this time, you have been learning and receiving from devoted and generous teachers; you must now teach others and give it to others with the same devotion, the same generosity, and the same high purpose. Resolve that you will never forget the lessons or lose the ideals that you have gotten here. Resolve that as you go through life you will hold fast to the spirit of study of seeking after truth, of becoming day by day more disciplined and more useful, of doing constant practical good to your families, your friends and to your country.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

ELECTION TO THE COURT.

The following six persons having obtained the largest number of votes have been declared elected members of the Court of the Benares Hindu University by its Registered donors for a term of five years under Statute 14(1) Class III (b) of the Statues of the University:—

1. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Chief Editor, the "Leader," Allahabad.
2. Mr B. Sanjiva Rao, M.A., Principal, Queen's College, Benares.
3. Dr. Harisingh Gour D.C.L, LL.D., M.L.A. Bar-at-Law, Nagpur
4. Babu Kamakhyadat Ram, Lucknow.
5. Captain S K Chaudhri, I.M.S, (retired) M.B.E, Chief Medical Officer, Benares State, Benares and
6. Lala Girdharilal Agarwala, Vakil, High Court, Allahabad.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

Thursday, August 5.

Mr. Sajba Shankar Rangnekar, Barister-at-Law, to act as Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the vacancy vice the Hon. Sir Amberson Martin, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, appointed to be Chief Justice of that Court, pending further orders.

Mr. S. A. C. Green, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Khairpur, and Collector of Sukkur vice Mr. L. N. Brown, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. H. Stanley, Acting Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, is granted leave on average pay for eight months followed by leave on half average pay for two months with effect from the date of relief by Mr. K. C. Rushton.

Dr. Mark Salisbury, LL.D., on return from leave on the forenoon of the 10th July 1926, to be Chaplain of Hyderabad (Sind).

With effect from 1st October 1925, vice Mr. C. S. Campbell, I.C.S., retired—Mr. G. Wiles, I.C.S., to be Collector and to remain seconded.

Mr. M. Webb, I.C.S., to be Collector.

With effect from 21st November 1925, vice Mr. J. Ghosal, I.C.S., confirmed as Second Grade Commissioner.—Mr. Mahammad Kadir Shaikh, to be Collector, his appointment taking effect from 3rd December 1925.

With effect from 1st December 1925, vice Mr. C. A. Beyts, I.C.S., deceased—Mr. Venkanna Hosab Naik to be Collector, his appointment taking effect from 5th December 1925.

With effect from 9th January 1926, vice Mr. H. L. Painter, I.C.S., confirmed as Second Grade Commissioner.— Mr. J. H. Garrett, I.C.S., to be Collector.

With effect from 31st March 1926, vice Mr. E. G. Turner, C.I.E., I.C.S., permitted to retire—Mr. J. W. Smyth, I.C.S., to be Collector.

Mr. W. F. Hudson, I.C.S., is granted, with effect from the date of the close of the Session of the Legislative Assembly, leave on average pay for six weeks.

The leave on half average pay allowed to Mr. J. W. Smyth, I.C.S., is extended up to 13th August 1926 inclusive.

Mr. Shaikh Abdulkadir Sarfraz, Professor of Persian, Elphinstone College, Bombay, has been granted leave on average pay from 22nd June 1926 to 14th September 1926, both days inclusive.

The Governor with the concurrence of the Minister is pleased to appoint Mr. Rahimbhai M. Narsinh, M.B., B.S., to the Bombay Medical Service temporarily.

(1) Mr. Ardeshir Barjorji Spencer, Executive Engineer, Sholapur Division, to act as Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Circle, vice Mr. A. F. Thorpe proceeding on leave.

(2) Pending the arrival of Mr. Spencer, Mr. C. M. Lane, Superintending Engineer, Indus Right Bank Circle, to act as Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Circle, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. J. E. V. Mason, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, is granted leave on average pay for eight months followed by leave on half average pay for four months with effect from the 28th September 1926 or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. Ata Husain, Deputy Educational Inspector, Aden, is granted, with effect from the 16th August 1926 or the subsequent date from which he avails himself of it, leave on average pay for four months followed by leave on half average pay for four months.

Mr. Behram Navroji Sanjana, LL.B., to act temporarily as District and Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, vice Mr. F. W. Allison, I.C.S., proceeding on deputation.

ONE MORE COMMITTEE.

TO CONSIDER FUTURE OF INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

In view of the reorganisation of the Department of Industries the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) have appointed a committee consisting of the following members to consider the future development of the Department:—

Mr. C. G. Freke, I.C.S, (Chairman)
Sir N.N. Wadia, K.B.E., C.I.E.,
Mr. J. Addyman,
Mr. Lalji Naranji,
Khan Saheb A. Mansuri,
Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper,
Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji (representing Indian Merchants' Chamber).
Mr. J. R. Abercrombie (representing the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay).

Mr. A. H. Dracup will act as Secretary to the Committee.

The Committee are asked to report on the following points:—

(1) The present functions and working of the Industries Department and the activities which the Department should undertake in the future

(2) The qualifications and pay of the future personnel of the department including the appointment of Director, necessary to secure a suitable staff.

(3) Whether in view of the present financial situation of the Government of Bombay any extension of its activities in the immediate future is possible.

(4) Whether state-aid to Industries is desirable and if so to what class of industries it should be extended.

The Committee will meet in Bombay. The date and place of meeting will be fixed by the Chairman.

SITUATION IN MEXICO.

ALDERMAN LYNCHED.

LONDON Aug. 4.

Mexico City. The situation in Mexico remains unchanged. Government has succeeded in enforcing religious regulations but finds itself confronted with passive resistance of the Catholics' Episcopacy and their faithful adherents the Roman Church whose hope is at present centred round economic boycott. There was important development in this connection, however, last night, when confederation of the Chambers of Commerce and the confederation of the Chambers of industry decided to oppose the boycott. The only untoward incident was that a mob lynched Alderman Deloyo, supporter of President Calles. His corpse was discovered in a cell at Veracrui.—Reuter.

FRANC STABILISING BILL

LONDON, Aug 4.

Paris.—The Bill for stabilising the franc has been issued, exempting the Banque de France from law forbidding the purchase of national currencies at a premium. The Banque will be entitled to issue notes which will not be included in the legal limit in respect of gold coinage and foreign currencies which it purchases on the market. Government maintains that the sterling and dollars thus bought will form a sort of accretion to gold reserve. Thus the note issue will not be inflated. The Finance Committee of the Chamber after hearing M. Poincare's exposition of Government's proposals for creation of a sinking fund and management of national defence bonds adopted the same by 16 votes to 7.—Reuter.

HOUSE OF COMMONS ADJOURNED.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The House of Commons has been adjourned till 9th November.

Mr. Lane-Fox in reply to a question in the Commons to-day mentioned that the present weekly rate of arrival of imported coal into Britain was about 600,000 tons.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIANS V. WARWICKSHIRE

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Birmingham.—Australians opposed Warwickshire to-day and batting first had scored 417 for 8 wickets at the drawing of the stumps. (Ponsford 144, Woodful 51).—Reuter.

INDIAN NATIONAL PARTY.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 4.

Proposed meetings of the general and Executive Committees of the Indian National Party and of the Working Committee and Council of the National Liberal Federation of India will be held in Calcutta in the hall of the Indian Association on Saturday, August 14 and Sunday August 15 respectively.—Free Press.

INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

TARIFF BOARD'S QUESTIONNAIRE

The following is the text of the questionnaire issued by the Tariff Board appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the present conditions of the cotton textile industry in India:—

SECTION 1.

General

1. Do you consider that the present depression in the Cotton Textile Industry is confined to Bombay or that it also extends to Ahmedabad and to up-country centres generally? Does it affect all mills in the same centre alike?

2. To what extent do you consider the depression due to the operation of world factors, of factors special to India or of factors special to a particular locality in India?

3. Do you consider that the causes of the present depression in the industry are of a temporary or permanent character?

4. Do you consider that, unless the present margin between the price of raw cotton and the price of yarn and piece-goods increases any mills now working will be compelled to close down?

5. Do you consider that producers of yarns and piece-goods generally (*a*) in Bombay, (*b*) in Ahmedabad and (*c*) in up-country centres with which you are acquainted are at present realising no profit on their sales or selling at a loss?

6. What effect do you consider that a further fall in the price of raw cotton would have on the prosperity of the industry?

7. How far can the present depression in the industry be attributed to lack of confidence in the stability of the present level of prices of raw cotton, of yarn and of piece-goods?

8. How far do you consider that the depression in the industry can be attributed to the fact that the fall in the price of cloth has not corresponded with the fall in the price of cotton and that of other commodities?

9. Do you consider that there has been a fall in the purchasing power of the ryot since the war, and if so, to what extent has this fall in purchasing power contributed to the depression in the mill industry?

10. Do you agree with the view that, owing to the low prices of gold and silver, consumers prefer to invest their savings in the precious metals and to restrict their purchases of cloth to a minimum?

11. How far can the present depression in the industry be attributed to lack of organisation among the mill-owners generally or in any specified directions?

12. How far has the depression in the industry been reflected in the number of mills which have (*a*) changed hands, (*b*) closed down, (*c*) gone into liquidation since 1922 and in that of projected mills in which work has not been started or has been suspended since that date? If you are in a position to give information in regard to a particular mill falling under any of these heads please do so.

SECTION II.

Nature and extent of competition between imported goods and those of Indian manufacture.

13. How far do you consider that the present depression in the industry can be attributed to the loss of the Chinese market for yarn? How far do you consider that the heavy fall in the exports of yarn to China since 1917 can be attributed to foreign competition, to scarcity and dearness of freight, to the expansion of the weaving industry in India or to a combination of all these causes?

14. How far do you consider the present depression in the industry due to increasing competition both in regard to quantity and price of imported yarn and piece-goods (*a*) from Japan and (*b*) from other countries?

15. What counts of imported yarn and lines of imported piece-goods compete directly with the production of Indian mills?

16. Please give as complete range of figures as you can covering as long a period as possible of prices *ex* godown Bombay or Calcutta of imported yarn and piece-goods which compete with yarn and piece-goods manufactured in India. The prices *ex* mill of the Indian manufactures with which the imported goods compete should also be given.

17. Do you consider that any yarns or piece-goods imported from Japan or other countries are placed on the Indian market at prices which would not cover their cost of production in India or at prices which are lower in India than those at which they are placed in other markets (excluding freight and duty)? If so, please furnish samples of such yarn or piece-goods if possible with particulars of prices. Can you furnish any evidence to show that such goods are placed on the Indian market at prices which after deducting freight and incidental expenses would not cover the cost of their production in the exporting country?

18. Do you consider that any yarns or piece-goods exported from Japan or other countries are placed on any foreign market at prices which are lower than the cost of production of similar Indian goods plus freight and import duty? To what extent, if any, has India lost foreign markets as a result of such competition?

19. The total imports of yarn of counts under 30s. into India in 1924-25 were less than 1.3 per cent. of the production of Indian mills. In these circumstances do you regard the competition of imported yarn as a serious factor, and if so, why? Do you consider the percentage likely to increase?

20. It has been estimated that before the war not more than 3 per cent of the imports of piece-goods from the United Kingdom competed directly with the production of Indian mills and that since the war the percentage has not been more than 1 per cent. Do you accept these figures? If not, please give your reasons.

21. It has been estimated that 70 per cent. of the imports of piece-goods from Japan compete directly with the production of Indian mills. Do you accept this figures? If not, please give your reasons.

22. It has been estimated that 10 per cent. of the imports of piece-goods from countries other than the United Kingdom and Japan compete directly with the production of Indian mills. Do you accept this figure? If not, please give your reasons.

23. Do you consider the imports of piece-goods into India from the United Kingdom, Japan, Italy or any other country likely to increase, and if so why?

24. To what extent do you consider that imported piece-goods from Japan compete with those (*a*) from the United Kingdom and (*b*) from other countries? Do you consider this competition likely to increase in the future?

25. To what extent do you consider that the competition of imported piece-goods from Japan with the production of Indian mills has been accentuated by the fall in the Japanese exchange? Please give figures in support of your view. Have you any criticisms to offer of the table given in paragraph 57 of the representation of the Bombay Millowners' Association and of the assumptions on which it is based?

26. To what extent do you consider that the competition of imported goods from countries other than Japan with the production of Indian mills has been accentuated by fluctuations in the exchange of the exporting countries? Please give figures in support of your view. Do you consider that the competition from foreign countries other than Japan is likely to increase in the future owing to the exchange factor?

27. To what extent do you consider that the competition of imported goods with the production of Indian mills has been accentuated by fluctuations in the sterling rate of the rupee? If the rupee is stabilised at 1s 6d., what effect will it have on the industry?

28. To what extent do you consider that the competition of imported piecegoods with the production of Indian mills is facilitated by the difference between the conditions of labour in the exporting country and in India?

29. To what extent do you consider that the competition of imported piece-goods with the production of Indian mills is promoted by direct or indirect State assistance to the industry in the exporting country? Are you in a position to give any specific information on this point?

30. Do you consider that the competition of imported piece-goods with the production of Indian mills is in any way assisted by special facilities in the matter of credit obtained by the exporting houses in their own country or offered by them to buyers in India?

31. How far do you consider that the competition of imported piecegoods with the production of Indian mills is facilitated by greater attention paid by exporters to the requirements and preferences of Indian middlemen and consumers in regard to such matters as quality, finish and packing?

32. Has there been any marked change in the quality of piecegoods imported into India of recent years from Japan or any other country?

33. Can you give any specific instances in which any line of Indian yarn or piecegoods has been ousted from or seriously handicapped in the home or foreign market or any part of it by imports from Japan or any other country?

34. Do you consider that there are any signs of a growing preference on the part of Indian consumers for finer qualities of cloth than those ordinarily produced in Indian mills and that this preference is working to the disadvantage of Indian mills as compared with their competitors?

SECTION III.

Internal competition.

35. To what extent if any, do you consider that the extension of mills and the establishment of new mills in up-country centres have affected the prosperity and future prospects of the industry (a) in Bombay and (b) in Ahmedabad?

36. What advantages, if any, do you consider that Bombay mills have over mills in Ahmedabad and up-country centres

37. Can you give an estimate of the relative advantages that mills in (a) Ahmedabad, and (b) any up-country centre with which you are acquainted have over mills in Bombay owing to (a) proximity to large up-country markets, (b) proximity to coal fields, (c) proximity to sources of supply of raw materials?

38. To what extent does the handloom industry compete with the mill industry? Has there been any change in this respect of recent years?

39. Can you furnish any information as to the extent of the production of hand-spun yarn and hand loom piece-goods?

SECTION IV.

Mill management.

40. The British Safeguarding of Industries Act lays down *inter alia* that no order shall be made under Part I unless it is established that the industry manufacturing similar goods in the United Kingdom is being carried on "with reasonable efficiency and economy." Do you consider that this criterion is satisfied by the industry (a) in Bombay and Ahmedabad, and (b) in India generally?

41. Please state your views in detail on the managing agency system. If you consider the system defective, please state in what way you regard it as defective, Do you consider any efficient substitute for the managing agency system possible?

42. Is the system of remuneration of managing agents by commission on profits or that by commission on production the more common? Which do you consider preferable?

43. In addition to remuneration by commission on production or on profits do managing agents also receive an allowance for office expenses and commission (a) on purchases of cotton (b) on purchases of machinery mill stores and coal, (c) on sales of cotton, (d) on sales of yarn and cloth, and (e) on insurance, advertisement or other activities? Where the commission is on production does the agency agreement usually provide for a minimum commission irrespective of profits.

44. Is the association of managing agents with any other classes or kinds of business common and, if so do you consider it is in any way detrimental to the interests of the industry?

SECTION V.

Mill finance.

45. To what extent can the present depression in the industry be attributed to the over-capitalisation or the under-capitalisation of the mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad and up-country centres?

46. To what extent can the present depression in the industry be attributed to extensions of mills and replacements of machinery undertaken when prices were at their highest?

47. Do you consider that there was an unduly liberal distribution of profits by mills between 1917 and 1923? If so please give figures in support of your view and state whether you consider that the present depression in the industry can to any extent be attributed to this cause.

48. Have you any criticisms to offer of the way in which mills have obtained their capital i.e., of the way in which it is divided between (a) ordinary shares, (b) preference shares, (c) debentures, (d) loans, (e) reserve fund, and (f) depreciation and other funds?

49. Have you any criticism to offer of the way in which mills obtain their working capital? To what extent is the system of obtaining this capital by means of short-term loans from the general public prevalent (a) in Bombay, (b) in Ahmedabad, and (c) in up-country centres? Do you consider this system a sound one?

50. How far is it the practice of the mills to invest funds in allied concerns? Do you consider this practice a sound one?

51. Do mills now experience greater difficulties in obtaining finance than in pre-war years? If so, to what extent has this contributed to the general depression in the industry?

52. Can you give any information as to the rate at which money is borrowed by the industry in India and in Japan?

SECTION VI. COSTS OF PRODUCTION.

(a) *General.*

53. What size do you consider a mill with both spindles and looms should be in order to ensure the most efficient and economical working? Can you give an approximate estimate of the capital required in pre-war conditions and at the present time to establish such a mill (a) in Bombay (b) in Ahmedabad, and (c) in up-country centres? Can you give an idea of the approximate cost per spindle of establishing such a mill in 1914 and 1926 respectively in India as compared with the United Kingdom and Japan?

54. Are mills generally (a) in Bombay (b) Ahmedabad, and (c) up-country centres of a size, type and lay-out conducive to economical working?

55. To what extent do you consider that the efficiency of Indian mills is hampered by the use of old machinery?

56. Please give for any mill in regard to which you are in a position to give such information a statement in the form attached as Appendix A of the costs of production in pies per pound for one pound of grey yarn of 20s. counts and for lone pound of standard gray calendered long cloth. For purposes of comparison the figures should be given for 1913, 1914, 1920, 1024 and 1925 (if available).

N.B.—The exact period covered, where this differs from the Calender year should be stated. The counts of warp and weft used for and the reed and pick of the standard long cloth should also be stated.

57. In which of the elements making up the cost of production do you consider Indian mills are at a special disadvantage as compared with their competitors?

58. In which of the elements making up the cost of productiion are mills in Bombay at an advantage or disadvantage as compared with mills in Ahmedabad and up-country centres.?

59. To what extent, if any, are the costs of production in Bombay as compared with those in Ahmedabad and up-country centres affected by the greater humidity of its climate? To what extent does the provision of humidifiers add to or lower the cost of production?

(*b*). *RAW MATERIAL.*

0. Please describe in detail the methods adopted by the mills in purchasing raw cotton (a) in Bombay and (b) in the cotton districts. Please state how these differ from those adopted in Lancashire and Japan.

61. How far do you consider that speculative purchases of (a) spot cotton and (b) cotton futures have contributed to the present depression in the industry? Can you suggest any method by which the element of speculation in such purchases could be reduced?

62 It has been frequently stated that the prices at which cotton is purchased by Indian mills are often higher than the prices paid for cotton for export. Do you consider this statement correct? If so, can you give any information as to the margin between the two prices? Can you suggest any reason why there should be such a margin or any means by which it can be avoided?

63. To what extent can the present depression in the industry be attributed to the purchase of cotton at prices higher than those now prevailing?

(*c*) *LABOUR.*

64. The Bombay Millowners' Association hold that "the main factor which has contributed to the present increased cost of manufacture is the higher remuneration given to labour for a small" unit of work as compared with pre-war years. x Do you accept this view? How far does it also apply to Ahmedabad and up-country centres?

65 Do you consider that there was an unduly liberal distributiion of bonuses to operatives between 1918 and 1923. If so, please given figures in support of your view and state whether you consider that the present depression in the industry can to any extent be attributed to this cause?

66. To what extent, if any, did (a) spinning and (b) weaving production suffer as a result of the reduction in the hours of labour in 1922? Please give comparative figures for 20s. yarn and stanard grey calendered long cloth before and after the reduction.

67. Please state for any mill with which you are acquainted.

(a) the number of spindles in the ring frames, the lift of spindle and number of ring spindles per competent spinner;

(b) the number of looms per competent weaver;

(c) The total operatives in the spnning department per 1,000 spindles upto and including reeling and the average counts spun;

(d) the total operatives in the weaving department per 100 looms for grey and coloured goods respectively.

Please explain in detail how you have arrived at your figures.

68. Please give the rates of wages paid in the spinning and weaving departments of any mill with which you are acquainted with particulars of any changes in these since 1914.

69. Please state the average spinner's wage per pound of 20s. yarn and weaver's wage per pound of standard grey calendered long cloth produced for any mill with which you are acquainted.

70. To what extent do you consider the textile industry in India is hampered in comparison with its competitors by the inefficiency of Indian labour? How does the efficiency of labour in Bombay compare with that in Ahmedabad and in up-country centres?

71. What is the percentage of absenteeism (a) in Bombay, (b) in Ahmedabad, and (c) in any up-country mill with which you are acquainted? How far does the percentage of absenteeism vary from day to day in the week and how far is the variation seasonal? Is the percentage larger amongst female than amongst male operatives. To what extent do you consider that absenteeism could be reduced by the grant of good attendance bonuses and and other privileges? Are such bonuses commonly granted?

72. How far does the "budli" system affect the efficiency of labour?

73. Can you furnish an estimate of the rate of labour turn over in the cotton textile industry (a) in Bombay, (b) in Ahmedabad and (c) in up-country centres?

74. How far are mills in Ahmedabad and in up-country centres at an advantage or disadvantage over those in Bombay in regard to the continuity of labour supply? To what extent do you consider that continuity could be secured by the grant of long service bonuses and the institution of provident funds? Are such bonuses and provident funds common?

75. To what extent do mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad and up-country centres house their labour and what return do they get on the capital invested in such housing? Do you consider that improved housing conditions would result in any improvement in the efficiency of labour? How far is it possible to secure such conditions in Bombay and Ahmedabad?

76. What are the present facilities for technical education (a) for operatives, (b) for supervising staff? To what extent is use made of these? To what extent do you consider that the efficiency of labour could be improved by increasing them?

77. The Bombay Millowners' Association express the view that wages in the cotton textile industry are higher than those generally prevalent in any other industry in India Do you accept this view? If so, please give facts in support of your opinion.

78. Has there been any marked change in the standard of living of operatives since the war?

79. Do you consider that there is any scope or a reduction in the labour costs in mills in India by the introduction of automatic looms or of other labour saving appliances? Would any such reduction be more than counter balanced by additional expenditure in other directions?

80. Do you consider that there is any reasonable prospect of securing a reduction in labour costs in the near future by trainin operatives to tend more spindles or looms? Has there been any improvement in this respect in recent years?

81. Do you accept the figures given in paragraph 129 of the Bombay Millowners' representation in regard to the saving in the cost of cloth as a result of working double shifts? Can you furnish an estimate by double shift working for any mill with which you are acquainted?

82. Would it be possible or advisable to introduce double shift working in mills (a) in Bombay, (b) in Ahmedabad and (c) in up-country centres?

83. To what extent, if any, has legislation in recent years affected the cost of production? Please give full details under each head as far as possible.

(*D*) *OVERHEAD CHARGES.*

84. The Bombay Millowners' Association in their representation have supplied full details of the local taxation imposed in Bombay. Please supply similar details for any up-country centre with which you are acquanted.

85. For what purposes is insurance effected by the Indian mills? Do you consider the present position in regard to the amount of insurance and the methods of effecting it satisfactory?

86. What do you consider the correct percentage which should be allowed for depreciation and how should the depreciation fund be utilised? Do you consider that depreciation should be reckoned as a charge on cost of production or as a charge on profits? How far does the ordinary mill practice coincide with your views on these points?

87. On what principle are the stocks of cotton, mill stores and manufactured goods held by Indian mills valued for purposes of balance sheets? Is these an independent valuation or are the auditors content with certificates from the managing agents?

88. Is the audit of mill accounts a running audit or an annual one?

(*E*) *SALES.*

89. Please describe in detail the different systems adopted by the mills in selling their products. Which system you consider preferable and why? Can you give any figures in support of your views?

90. Is the system of sales on long credit prevalent? What are your views regarding it?

91. Please give full details of the additions which have to be made at the present time to the prices of Indian and imported yarns and piecegoods ex mill and ex godown respectively to make up their cost to the consumer. How do these compare with those ruling in 1913? Are they the same in all cases for Indian and imported goods?

92. Do dealers in piecegoods now experience greater difficulties in obtaining finance than in pre-war years? If so, to what extent has this contributed to the present depression in the industry?

(*F*) *TRANSPORT.*

93. Please give as full particulars as you can of the freights on cotton from India to the United Kingdom. Japan and Italy and on cotton from America, Egypt and Uganda to the United Kingdom, Japan, Italy and India.

94. Please give as full particulars as you can of the freights on piecegoods from the United Kingdom, Italy and Japan to India.

95. Can you give any instances of discrimination between Bombay, Ahmedabad and up-country centres in the rates of railway freight charged for the carriage of raw cotton, yarn piecegoods and mill stores inwards or outwards?

(To be Continued.)

RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS ACT.

A VALIDATING BILL.

MADRAS, Aug. 4.

This week's "Government Gazette" publishes the text of a new Bill to be introduced in the Council to validate the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, whose legality is being questioned in the High Court. The statement of objects and reasons states: "The Bil is introduced to remove certain doubts as to the legality of the action taken and things done under the existing Act." It also mentions that the working of the Act had been considerably obstructed by persons whose supposed vested interests were affected by the Act.—Free Press.

TILAK VIDYAPEETH (POONA)

AN APPEAL FOR HELP.

Shortly after the death of the late Lok. Tilak, Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth (University) and the Tilak Maha-Vidyalaya (College) were founded in Poona to perpetuate his memory. 11 secondary national Schools and 4 primary Schools are affiliated to the University and the Tilak Maha-Vidyalaya offers collegiate instruction in the feculties of Literature, Ayurveda (medicine), Commerce and Engineering. There are 1,200 students at present receiving instruction under national institutions in Maharashtra. The Vidyapeeth and the Maha-Vidyalaya are run wholly on national lines and are completely under national control. The rightful place of vernaculars in the cultivation of national culture has been recognised and Marathi forms the medium of instruction. The mad rush after purely literary courses, resulting in the economic helplessness of the present day graduates, is discouraged and stress is laid more on vocational training than on literary training.

There is a body of young enthusiastic life-members, who have devoted themselves entirely to the service of the College. Moreover, some of us of the older generation like Mr. C. V. Vaidya, N. C. Kelkar, S. M. Paranjpe, K. V. Vaze, J. S. Karandikar, V. G. Apte and others, also take our share in the teaching work of the College. The College and the Vidyapeeth depend solely on popular support. The current annual expenses of the College and the University come up to about Rs. 20,000 and they look to lovers of National Education all over India to find the small amount every year. We, therefore, earnestly appeal to the admirers of the late Lokamanya to give liberal donations to the College and thus mark their devotion to the great departed leader by contributing their quota towards making his memorials permanent. The Lokamanya lived and died for the whole of India. Is it too much to expect that his countless followers all over the country will pay their "Guru-Dakshina"? All donations which should be sent to the Registrar, Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Poona city, will be gratefully acknowledged.

(Sd.) Shri Vidyashankar Bharatiswami, (Dr. Kurtkoti). Chancellor, Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth.

(Sd.) Chintaman Vinayak Vaidya, Vice-Chancellor, Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth.

(Sd.) Narsinha Chintaman Kelkar, President, Rashtriya Shikhan-Mandal, Poona.

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Chemists are now selling Little Laxaliver Pills at the very moderate price of 14 annas per box, and when you consider that a box contains sufficient pills to last two or three months you will certainly not delay purchasing a supply. Every member of the family will benefit by taking Little Laxaliver Pills. They never gripe or cause the least pain and their purity is guaranteed or, being machine made and packed, they are never touched by hand until they reach you in the sealed package.

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"VULGAR EXCESSES."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir.—A letter from Mr. B. G. Horniman appeared in your issue of the 31st ultimo protesting against the overcrowding of the Coroner's Court with medical students, and what he is pleased to call in his true journalistic style, "the unseemly and revolting scenes that characterized the proceedings in the Coroner's Court on Thursday during the inquest on the late Mr. Omar Sobani." As this letter throws aspersions on the behaviour of the medical students in general and the medical students that were present in the Court on that day in particular, I trust you will kindly allow me the use of the columns of your popular journal to protest against the unwarranted and unfounded remarks passed by your correspondent on the behaviour of the medical students.

The inquest in question is of much interest to the medical profession and to the medical students inasmuch as it involves certain points of forensic importance, and if the presence of the medical students in the Court in such a case is attributed to mere vulgar curiosity and a passion for cheap amusement, as your correspondent suggests in this case, I wonder what next he will be inclined to include in the category of "Vulgar Curiosity." In a case of this type a student of Law or a student of Medicine can justify his presence in Court; but it is rather difficult to imagine how a layman, who belongs to neither of these professions can justify his presence in the Court, if he attributes the presence of these men to mere "Vulgar Curiosity."

The appreciation by the public of the intellectual contest and the argumentative tussles between the Coroner and Counsel in no way signifies any disrespect either to the dead man's body or to his memory. The fact that the kind and considerate Coroner on the day of the next hearing, while restricting the number of the public to be admitted in the Court, gave at the request of the Police Surgeon, special preference to the medical students, is in itself a sufficient proof that they did not behave on the previous occasion as was so picturesquely but inaccurately depicted by your correspondent.

It may be that exaggeration of truth is one of the privileges of the journalist; but certainly distortion of truth can never be his privilege. It is really a pity that a publicist like Mr. B. G. Horniman, who, it is said, always championed the cause of the students in the past, should now try I do not know why, to run them down in the eyes of the public, by the use of "terminological inexactitudes."

A MEDICO.

Bombay, August 3.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND AGUE PILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir.—In the issue of "The Chronicle" of June 1st there appeared an advertisement offering two prizes for the two best essays on this "Queen of Fever Mixtures." The advt. (cutting of which I enclose for your perusal) is signed by Narotam Girdhar and Co. of Shaik Memon Street Bombay 2. It was stated, among other conditions attaching to the competition that the results would be published in the "Chronicle" in July. As July has gone and I have not come across the results of the competition in your issues of that month, I write to inquire from those concerned whether I am correct in the statement made or whether the publication of results has been postponed to a later period? In any case if the latter is the(case the public —competitors for the prizes should be made acquainted of the fact. Will Messrs. Narotam Girdhar and Co. inform?—Yours etc.

A COMPETITOR.

GONDAL STATE RESIGNATION

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GONDAL, Aug. 2.

Mr. Chaturbhuj Tokershi Kothari who served in the Gondal State for over a quarter of a century, first as a teacher in the Grasia College in 1901 and then in the Revenue Department resigned from the State service.

Mr. Kothari was a popular officer of the State and did his best to raise the lot of the agriculturists.

LOCAL BOARD PRESIDENT SHOT DEAD

KARACHI, Aug. 4.

News reaches Karachi this morning that Mr. Nandra Awatrai Chandiramani, President of the Taluka Local Board of Ghorabari, was shot dead on the night of 2nd instant. No trace of the assailant has been found.—A. P.

It now transpires that the message telegraphed recently as having been received by the Associated Press from the Poet Rabindranath Tagore from Rome is not genuine. It was dated Rome and was received by the Associated Press by post. No such message was sent by Rabindranath Tagore and the mistake in publishing it is regretted.—A. P.

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